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[SIXPENCE.]

THE "CHEAP DEFENCE."

WHEN the House of Commons compelled the Government to grant a pension to Sir Henry Pottinger, we remarked on the niggardly spirit our Governments have generally displayed in bestowing those honorary rewards which men prize above money, and which have been so well called the "cheap defence" of nations. The question has been revived this week by the petition, or—as we had better call it—the Memorial, of the Peninsular Officers, addressed to the House of Lords, urging their claim to "some honorary mark of faithful service." And that application, so well grounded, so hardly earned, such a trifle in itself, yet capable of producing such a favourable effect on the army, the Duke of Wellington—the leader of that gallant host in so many campaigns—coldly denied.

We are sorry he has done so, though, from all his past conduct on this long-agitated subject, such a denial was to be expected. Cold, stern, harsh, and unsympathising, severely exacting the strict performance of duty, he rarely had any warmth or generosity of commendation for those who went beyond that point. By the courage and perseverance of his men and officers, he was enabled to carry out the plans suggested by his own military talents, and he has gained a place in history that will transmit his name to all future ages, as the successful rival of Napoleon, in the Emperor's last of battle-fields. He is himself loaded with honours; all that his own country can bestow, he enjoys; foreign lands and foreign Sovereigns have contended with each other, as to which should shower on him most marks of distinction. Whence, then, arises the cold, grudging spirit with which he has always denied to the men and officers of the Peninsular Campaigns any mark that should distinguish them as the Army by which the Legions of Napoleon, led by his greatest Lieutenants, were driven from the banks of the Tagus to the gates of Paris?

It is one of those things which must be regretted and left unexplained; for to ordinary minds or generous feelings it is unaccountable. It is, however, one of the characteristics of the man; constantly engaged in all kinds of public discussions, it is remarkable how perfect and complete is the silence the Duke of Wellington observes as to all the military events in which he has borne so great a part. No recollections, no allusions, does he ever make to the past; no name of person or place escapes his lips; his own triumphs and his associates in them, as far as his memory of them is concerned, seem to sleep the sleep of oblivion. At times, an indifferent, common-place allusion to having been formerly "in the service of his Sovereign" may be heard, but that is all; no one could guess that the aged Minister had ever been distinguished by anything from the Peers who have crept through life unknown save by their votes for their party. He never speaks of what he has done himself; on the acts of others he is equally reserved. And when the achievements of his old companions in strife and peril are mentioned, he represses the discussion as soon as possible, as if it was distasteful to him; briefly and faintly allows their merit, and resolutely denies to them the smallest share of those honours with which he is so profusely crowned. Grievous must be the disappointment of the veterans who have bought their triumphs with their blood; but the Iron Chief is inexorable; the injustice once committed, is persisted in, for to repair an error is to acknowledge it; and there is nothing in which men or Governments will show more consistency than a course of wrong doing, where others are the sufferers, and not themselves.

The Peninsular War, extended over several years, and forms a distinct and separate chapter of the history of that long struggle that followed the French Revolution. The service was arduous and harassing, and the army was engaged in many battles which are considered the greatest of Wellington's successes, while in proportion to the numbers, their carnage was as great as that of Waterloo itself. To have shared these dangers from the commencement to the close, and to have survived them all, certainly deserved some mark of distinction, but it pleased the commander of the army to set his face against it, and it has never been bestowed; it has been often asked and always denied, for the last time on Monday in the House of Lords, when the Duke of Wellington spoke of that army and its achievements with as little praise as he could possibly award, and an intimation that, in his opinion, their services had been quite sufficiently repaid. He repeated, too, the answer he has always given to the application; an answer which everybody knows is based on a constitutional fiction which makes all honours and rewards the acts of the Sovereign. The Duke says he has always mentioned the names of those who deserved well, but, as to marks of honour, they were for the Sovereign to grant; he had nothing to do with them.

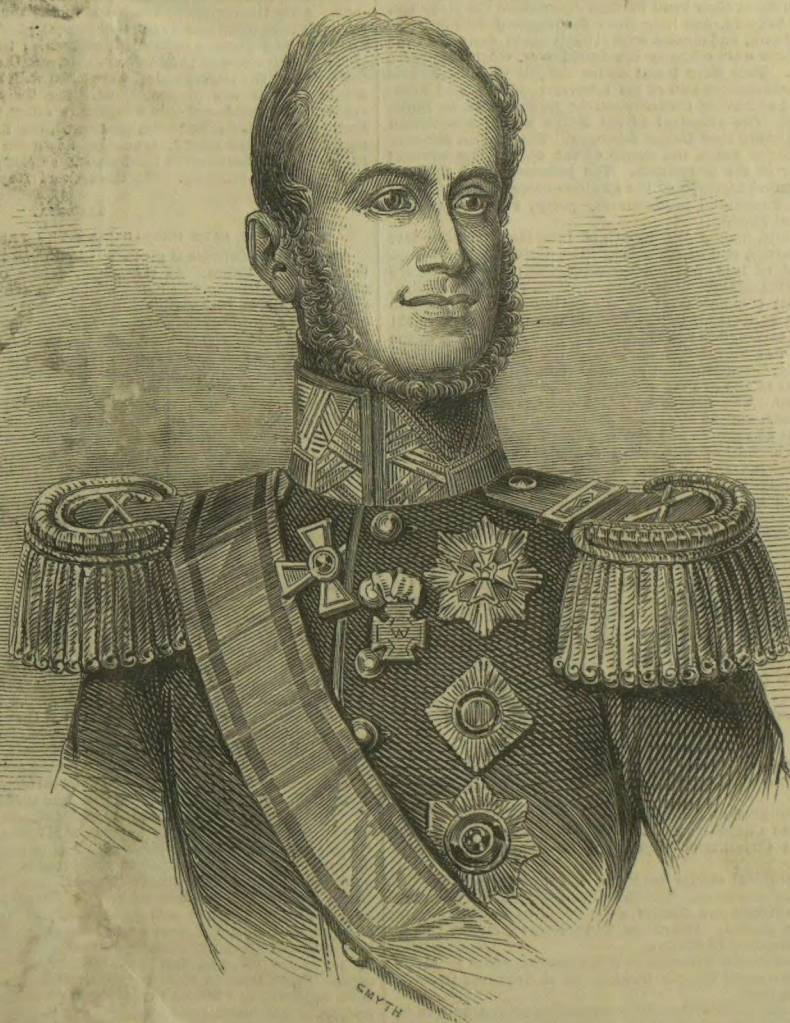
see such a man resort to so palpable an evasion; it is notorious that the Sovereign of England does nothing without the direction of those who are called his servants, but are really his masters; and, from the position the Duke of Wellington has always held, an intimation or a wish from him would have been complied with immediately. In fact the Duke himself has furnished a proof that he has himself, on such points, the ruling and disposing power. He "asked," that is, "ordered" a medal to be given to all who were engaged in the battle of Waterloo, and his bidding was done without a word: can any one doubt that if he had chosen he might have procured the same distinction for his old comrades of the Peninsula. It is this constitutes the mortification of these war-worn veterans. Vittoria, Talavera, Salamanca, were all battles as hardly fought as Waterloo; but the subalterns engaged in all of them have nothing to show of their achievements, except the scars they got in them. To those engaged in the single conflict of Waterloo a distinction is awarded. Hence springs the discontent and sense of injury. Why, say the Peninsular men, are our many battles overlooked, and the honour bestowed upon another for one? Why should the day of Waterloo eclipse our years of struggle with the same great power? But so it is:—

Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
Not all the marvels of Barossa's fight,
Not Albuera, lavish of her dead,

have sufficed to win us the honour which is bestowed for the short campaign of Belgium!

This is the complaint or what are called the "Peninsular Officers." But it must be understood that it is made by those who were at the time in a comparatively subordinate rank, for on the higher grades honours were distributed freely enough. The fact is, they were the prizes of which he who had the best interest

gained the most. Thus, the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington got a large share of crosses, clasps, orders, and knighthoods; all who could not command that influence, and merely deserved the honour by their actions, got nothing at all but the hard knocks, their pay, and—in time—promotion. This is the system that is the curse of the British service; money and interest will obtain the most incapable anything; without them, the most deserving can get nothing. Colonel Napier, the historian of this very Peninsular War, has spoken mournfully of the disadvantages under which the English soldier fights—beneath "the cold shade of aristocracy"—which renders the rise of unconnected ability impossible. He should have added to it political and party influence, and he would have described the two powers which decide on the distribution of honours in the army. Knowing this, it is with something like contempt one reads of the Marquis of Londonderry pompously declaring that the language of supplication is unworthy of British soldiers. We wonder how many orders he would have worn had he not had the luck to be a Castlereagh? Thus, those on whom honours have descended without either earning or asking, can be virtuously indignant if others demand what they deserve. Is it that they are afraid to make such distinctions too common? Can the Great Duke himself fancy his distinctions would lose something if they were shared by those who gained him his greatness? We cannot think so poorly of him, yet the effect to the old soldier is the same; all he knows is, that he has won the guerdon, that he asks it, and is denied. "The cold shade" is upon him, and it is flung over him by the Chief he served so faithfully; who, having the power to grant, sternly withholds, and casts the odium of refusal and neglect on "the Sovereign," well knowing that that Sovereign must do just as he advises her!



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HOLLAND.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

A few days only have elapsed since the King of the Belgians quitted our shores; on Thursday arrived William, King of Holland, of whom, in policy and matrimony, Leopold has been the successful rival. He was his competitor for the hand of the Princess Charlotte, and obtained

her preference; when the Revolution of Belgium expelled the family of Nassau from the throne of the Netherlands, it was Leopold who was chosen King. He has thus deprived William of a Royal bride, and now wears the Crown which he seemed to be born to inherit.

William Frederic Charles, King of Holland is the eldest son of the

late King, who in the latter years of his life furnished to history another of the rare examples of abdicating Monarchs; the cause was as curious as the event, for it was for love that he renounced the throne, not from that weariness of power and sense of devotion which animated Charles V., of whom Byron says:—

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Threw crowns for rosaries away—
An empire for a cell.
A strict accountant of his beads,
A subtle disputant on creeds,
His dotage trifled well;
But better had he never known
The bigot's cell or despot's throne.

The lady for whom this modern Antony—strangely placed among the most phlegmatic of nations—gave up his crown, was the D'Oultremont: his Majesty assumed the title of a nobleman, and retired into private life, but did not long survive the step. The present King, then Prince of Orange, was thus called to the throne, on the 7th of October, 1840; he was born December 6th, 1792, and at the time of his accession was forty-eight years of age. As Prince of Orange he served in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of that war in 1814, the principal part of which period as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, for which his Majesty has received a cross and two clasps. Commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815, and the first corps d'armée of the Duke of Wellington's forces at the battle of Waterloo, and was shot through the left shoulder at the close of that action, having also been present in the preceding engagements.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Public conversation is divided between the brutal massacre of the poor Arabs and the flight of Mademoiselle Plessy. Vainly may Frenchmen seek to argue away the cool butchery in Africa. To Marshal Soult has been left the hopeless task to remove the stain. The task was both delicate and painful. He has sought to defend the officers to whom was entrusted the army of Africa; but no prestige of character or of heroism is sufficient to wash out the memory. Humanity will not cease to accuse, and the world's verdict of guilty cannot be removed. All that the illustrious Marshal could effect by his eloquence, he has effected; but the fact is there, and all the waters of the Seine cannot wash it out. And yet the Government prints would seek to neutralize its atrocity. They confess the odious contrast which the butchery affords to European manners, but entrench themselves in the rhetorical style, and in false logic. War itself, they reason, is it not the most cruel of necessities; but if we go to extremities, all armies must be disbanded—all arsenals must be burned to ashes. Every Cabinet of Europe should demand a bloody account of the French Government for the acts of its officers. The interior of the Comédie Française is in a state of agitation as regards the sudden flight of the beautiful Plessy. Many persons are of the opinion that she is still *en secret* at Paris, and that her object has no other end than to procure better pecuniary means from her co-partners. This opinion rests on no other foundation than that certain theatrical agents have no knowledge of any engagement contracted by her for St. Petersburg. One of these persons, however, M. Collignon, was charged, it is said, some time since, by Mlle. Plessy to treat with the Russian Theatrical Directory. It appears that the reply has not yet reached France. According to other accounts, the engagement was recently concluded in London, during her late visit, by M. de Brunow, the Russian Minister. The truth I believe to be, that the lovely *artiste* is married, and that her engagement is secured in Russia for five years, and at a salary that will ensure to her existence a future of wealth greater than has ever been at the command of any previous artist. One thing positive is, that she leaves behind her no fitting representative of the *haute comédie*. The system of annoyance so continually besetting her in the *foyer* of the Français, has doubtless influenced the resolution of the young actress.

The Académie Royale de Médecine have selected as associates, from a list of twenty-two candidates, Messrs. Brodie and Lawrence, of London; Leibig, the celebrated chemist; J. Müller, the naturalist, of Berlin; and Burdach, the physiologist, of Königsberg. There remain but three other nominations to fill up.

Paris has from time immemorial been celebrated for its superiority in all that relates to the art and mystery of bill sticking; for here it is really an art. Its battle fields, its spots of glory, have been the walls of Paris. Large sums have been expended on its *curiosa literaria*—private speculations and public companies have formed its typographical wealth—Monopoly has at length sought to bag its profits in the shape of a company calling themselves the Boule Rouge. They have obtained from the city the authority to construct at its expense, for the whole length of the boulevards and the quais, columns styled Vespasian, on which those that run may read all that is worthy "note or notice." These columns belong to the city, which pays for their erection, the Boule Rouge Association paying a certain tax for the right of sticking these columns full of broad posters. There was a revolution, indeed; the bill-stickers by hand were robbed of their natural means of livelihood; their indignation was excusable, their anger natural. One night during the past week, having at their head Ferion (surnamed the Napoleon of the craft), armed with brushes, and long poles surmounted with brooms, they marched to the column, and made a woeful onslaught; more than 100 of the objectionable symbols were odiously blackened over, when they were taken in *flagrant delicto*. They were taken before the 7th Chamber. The terrible Ferion had for accomplices two of his labourers, Courty and Ville-dieu. They were accused of having contravened the 237th article, in mutilating public monuments. The principal of the Boule Rouge Association enters his civil action, claiming 3000 francs damages. The Public Minister argued that the case did not reach the clause of the code. The tribunal gave a verdict in favour of the defendants. The judgment was received with great glee by the bonded brethren of the glorious posters who crowded the audience. A snuff box mounted in diamonds—*query*, *Paste*—has been voted to the public-spirited Ferion.

The consumption at Paris, during the month of June last, has been 6052 beaves, 1542 cows, 7693 calves, and 34,473 sheep. The increase of consumption, compared with that of 1844, has been considerable: 757 beaves, 419 cows, 1010 calves, and 2542 sheep. This augmentation, you will perceive, furnishes easily the annual consumption of a city containing from 10,000 to 12,000 souls. There were consumed, in the first six months of 1845, 40,531 beaves, 9949 cows, 40,763 calves, and 225,476 sheep. The consumption in the first six months of 1844, was 39,294 beaves, 9949 cows, 38,311 calves, and 216,573 sheep. Comparing these two half yearly accounts, there will result an augmentation in favour of the last six months, of 1233 beaves, 1464 cows, 2253 calves, and 9903 sheep. You must add to this consumption of the last half-year, 966 bulls, 32 goats, and 53 kids.

Now imagine the worlds of ragouts and the oceans of soup that have resulted from these vast hecatombs of four-footed animals! What visions of restaurants, and tickled palates, and diseased frames, and gouty extremities, have arisen from the chemical alchemies, under the artistic changes produced by the hidden mysteries of a Parisian cuisine! Need we wonder at pale faces, enfeebled limbs, and ruined constitutions? Why the consumption of animal food here beats beef-eating England more than thirty three and a third per centum. The Parisians are the hugest feeders in the world!

There is nothing new in the way of theatres or exhibitions, save the view of the Spanish giant in the Salle Montequien. It is astonishing that all the females thronged to see the little monster, Tom Thumb, whom the brave Belges compare to a pumpkin placed on a forked radish—while, scarce one of the dear creatures goes to see a splendid man, towering upwards of seven feet, perfectly proportioned, with strikingly handsome features, and a colossal hand, that might serve for a model of the antique. There is a young Catalan, who attends upon him, and rejoices in sundry wonderful talents in jugglery—he does not appear in the bill. This is, perhaps, the first time that a programme keeps more than its promise.

FRANCE.

The French papers are still occupied in energetic discussions on the subject of the late massacre in Algeria, under the sanction of Colonel Pelissier.

The Chambers were prorogued on Monday. The Royal Ordinance of prorogation was carried to the Chamber of Peers by Marshal Soult, President of the Council; and to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Dumon, Minister of Public Works.

In the best informed political circles in Paris, it was believed that the Chambers would shortly be dissolved. The last discussion in the Chamber of Deputies was upon the Tours and Nantes, and the Paris and Strasbourg Railway Bills, which were passed. The entire budget was then put to the vote, and agreed to by a majority of 103 to 2.

Don Carlos and his Consort, the Princess de Beira, accompanied by M. de Tinas and the different persons of their household, left Bourges for Greoulx on the morning of the 17th inst.

The *Courrier Français* announces that the suppression of the Jesuits in France had caused considerable sensation in Italy. At Parma, where the order was restored two years ago, some demonstrations took place against them, and a number of persons were arrested. Disturbances had likewise occurred at Modena, and the lectures of the medical faculty had been suspended. Several Carabiniere had been killed in the legation of Ravenna, in collision with some young men of Carte Bolognese.

The *Moniteur* contains several laws, among which is that authorising the Minister of Public Works to adjudicate the concession—first, of the railroad from Paris to the frontier of Belgium, with embranchments from Lille to Calais to Dunkirk; second, of the railroad from Creil to St. Quentin; and, third, of the railroad from Fampoux to Hazebrouck. The duration of the

lease of the former is not to exceed 41 years; and the *maximum* of that of the Creil and St. Quentin, and Fampoux and Hazebrouck lines, is fixed at 75 years. No company is to be admitted to bid for the concession of those roads unless it shall have been previously approved by the Minister of Public Works, and deposited the required securities.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are about to set out on their journey to the Pyrenees. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be at Gueret on the 26th inst., at Limoges on the 28th, at Libourne on August 4, and at Bordeaux on the 5th. Their Majesties will not take their departure for Eu until the commencement of August.

The celebrated violinist, Artant, died of consumption, at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, on the 20th inst., at the early age of 30.

Their Majesties came to Paris on Monday, and the King presided at a Council of Ministers, on which occasion Marshal Soult and the Minister of the Finances took leave of his Majesty, preparatory to their departure for the country. Marshal Soult, accompanied by the Marquis de Dalmatie, goes to his estate of Soult-Berg, and to Bagnères de Bigorre. The Minister of Finance goes to the baths of Cauteretsville, in the Vosges.

SPAIN.

Our private letters from Barcelona inform us that the insurrection in Catalonia has been carried on with the ferocity usual in these cases. It appears by a letter in the *Clamor*, that, on the troops approaching Sabadell, the insurgents, to the number of 1500, evacuated the place, retreating towards Tarrasa, leaving only the old or perceable portion of the population, who had taken no part in the movement, but among whom a panic took place, and numbers sought refuge in flight, but they were pursued and cut to pieces by the cavalry, so that the fields around were covered with dead bodies, no quarter being given. One letter states, in fact, that twenty-five of the relations of the insurgents were shot by General Concha after entering the town; and this, although the insurgents, who had previously disarmed 150 soldiers who were in garrison when the insurrection broke out, had not ill-treated them, and, in fact, they all joined Concha's force on its entry. The insurgents of San Andres de Palomar had retaliated for the putting to death of five of their associates in cold blood, by hanging five of the Civic Guards on the road to Saragossa, with a written notice, stating that they were hung in return for the five men shot at San Andres de Palomar. The insurgents at Igualada, commanded by Aguirre, levied a contribution of 10,000 dollars during their stay there, evacuating the town on the approach of the Government troops in force.

A Moderado letter from Manresa, of the 10th, mentions General Concha's arrival there with two battalions, a detachment of cavalry, and a mountain battery. It states that the levy had been effected there without disturbance, but that the new system of taxation had been very badly received. Calaf, to which the insurgents had retired, according to our present accounts, is situated among the mountains to the east of Manresa.

The Madrid papers of the 16th inst. assert that the insurrection in Catalonia has been suppressed. A bulletin, dated Barcelona, the 12th, and signed by General Narvaez, had just been received, announcing that the Captain-General had returned, after restoring order wherever it had been disturbed, and leaving several columns to pursue such of the rebels as had fled to the mountains. The bulletin added, that, on the 17th, the Queen would proceed by sea to Valencia, and that troops had been marched to that town. According, however, to a more recent communication, the Court had, in consequence of the re-establishment of order in the province of Catalonia, determined to proceed, on the 17th, to Saragossa, which place they were expected to reach on the 20th. The Ministers, remaining at Madrid, still intended to be at Saragossa on the 24th, in order to compliment the Queen-Mother on the occasion of her birth-day.

BEELGIUM.

The grand *kermesse*, or festival, of Brussels commenced last Sunday morning by a solemn procession of the "Holy Sacrament of Miracles," through the principal streets of that city, which was accompanied by strong detachments of infantry and cavalry, by several excellent military and civil bands, by many religious confraternities, and by an immense concourse of spectators, notwithstanding the rather unfavourable state of the weather. Nearly all the houses in the line of procession were tastefully decorated with green boughs, and wax tapers were burning in numerous windows. In the evening the theatres, ball rooms, cafés, &c., were filled to overflowing. Monday was the fourteenth anniversary of the inauguration of King Leopold, and was celebrated with great solemnity. Early in the morning all the public edifices, and all the ships and barges in the canal, displayed the national flag, and merry peals were rung from all the churches.

A little before noon military detachments were posted inside and outside the military church of St. Gudule (generally called the Cathedral), in which a solemn *Te Deum*, or song of thanksgiving, was to be sung. The interior of that magnificent edifice was adorned with the national flags, with rare and beautiful flowers, with ancient tapestries, and with several long rows of orange trees. As the Cabinet Ministers, the Ambassadors, the members of the Legislature, the civil and military authorities, all in splendid uniforms, entered the church, the drums beat, and arms were presented by the guard of honour, who were stationed in the centre aisle. The choir was set apart for the distinguished personages who were entitled to the *entrée*, each having his appropriate place according to his rank or station. On the left of the high altar, which was superbly adorned with gold and silver ornaments, a magnificent canopy of state, surmounted by the royal crown, was provided for the King, Queen, and Royal Family.

About a quarter past twelve, the Dean of St. Gudule, at the head of a large body of clergy, proceeded to one of the lateral doors, in order to receive their Majesties, who, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant (the Crown Prince), the Count of Flanders, the Princess Marie Charlotte, and a numerous suite, proceeded amidst the usual military honours, and respectful salutations, up the centre of the choir, to the canopy which had been prepared for them. His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a colonel of cuirassiers, and the two princes very much in the fashion of young English lads. After the arrival of the Royal family the view from the reserved seats near the high altar was grand and imposing. The choir was crowded with distinguished persons in brilliant uniforms; the guard of honour still occupied an open space in front of the choir, and the remainder of the centre, and the whole of the lateral aisles, were filled with a host of individuals, amongst whom the fair sex predominated. The *Te Deum* was chaunted by 200 voices, but it produced only a mediocre effect, at least in the vicinity of the high altar. After it had been concluded, the Royal Family, escorted by the entire body of the clergy, proceeded down the choir, graciously bowing on each side, and drove off to the Palace, in order to assist at the grand review in front of that building. The Queen and Royal Family were stationed in the balcony.

ALGERIA.

THE LATE MASSACRE BY THE FRENCH AT DAHRA.

An elaborate defence is given in the *Moniteur Algerien*, of the conduct of the French at Dahra. As that paper is the official organ of Marshal Bugeaud, the article may be considered as an avowal on the part of the Marshal, that he is responsible for what occurred, and that Colonel Pelissier only acted according to orders. We subjoin the article in question:—

"In the press, the tribune, and the world, it has often been a subject of reproach to the army of Africa, that it employed razzias, the burning of crops and villages, and the destruction of fruit trees. The cruel event in the Dahra has renewed the public sensibility. It is, therefore, right to examine into the weight of these charges, and to justify the African army from these inconsiderate attacks. We hope to show that instead of blame the army ought to be praised, for if in some cases it does violence to the sentiments of humanity, which animates it to as high a degree as the rest of the nation, it is from a patriotic devotion. We shall commence by examining the horrible siege of the caverns of the Ouled Riah.

"In order that the public may be able to appreciate that fatal event, it is necessary that they should know how important it was, in a political and humane point of view, to destroy the confidence which the people of the Dahra and other districts placed in the grottoes of Ouled Riah; all those tribes, considering perfectly secure those abodes, proved themselves at all times extremely unruly. Under the Turks they repeatedly refused to pay the taxes, and when the cavalry of the Government presented itself, the entire tribe sought refuge in the caves, and could not be compelled to pay their quota of tribute. Abd-el-Kader himself was treated in a similar manner by the Ibehas, in their two revolts against him. He succeeded, however, in reducing them by means of his great moral influence, which enabled him to prevail upon the neighbouring tribes to blockade them, and cut off their supplies. But such an expedient would be inefficient in our hands; the Arabs do not serve the Christians as they would serve Abd-el-Kader. Colonel Pelissier, after a successful ghazia on the territory of the Beni Zentes, summoned the Ouled Riah to submit. A portion of the tribe reluctantly acquiesced, but the others having declined doing so, the Colonel was obliged to attack them. The warriors, beaten in the field, withdrew into those famous grottoes, where they had beforehand placed their wives, children, cattle, and furniture. Colonel Pelissier invested them, not, however, without the loss of several of his men. When the investment was complete, he attempted to persuade them to come out, through the medium of some Arabs who had repaired to his camp. The latter were fired upon, and one of them was killed. Nevertheless, by dint of perseverance, the Ouled Riah were prevailed upon to open a parley, which lasted the whole day, to no effect. They always replied, 'Let the French camp be removed, and we will quit the caves and submit.' Colonel Pelissier repeatedly promised to respect their persons and property, not to treat them as prisoners of war, and merely insisted on the surrender of their arms. From time to time they were told that an abundance of fuel had been collected to 'warm' them, but they obstinately refused to capitulate, and night was fast approaching. Was Colonel Pelissier to be deterred from his purpose by their obstinacy? The soldiers and chiefs would have loudly blamed him. The political consequences of such a determination would have been fatal, for the confidence of the natives in the security of their grottoes would have increased. Should he attempt to carry them by force? This would have been almost impossible, and, at all events, he would have lost many men in that subterranean war, a result equally unsatisfactory for humanity. Should he content himself to blockade them during 15 days he would have lost a most valuable time for the submission of the Dahra, and could have afforded no assistance to Colonel St. Arnaud, who was also operating in that district. After consulting awhile, he determined to recur to the extremity suggested to him by the Governor-General, in a case

of such emergency. A number of faggots were thrown from above into the entrance of the cave, which were afterwards set on fire. At one o'clock in the morning, Colonel Pelissier, moved by pity, caused the fire to be extinguished, but, unfortunately, it was too late, the catastrophe had occurred. This cruel event which afflicts us all, and strikes our imagination by its novelty in the annals of war, is not, in reality, more barbarous than many other practices in European warfare, which are not reprobated, because of their being regarded as indispensable evils. War, policy, and even humanity require that recourse be had to every means, however energetic they may be, to hasten its termination as speedily as possible. This is also serving the interests of philanthropy; for wars, protracted by the use of feeble means, are the most ruinous and the most destructive of human life. Those incontestable principles once admitted, we ask if the siege of the grottoes is more cruel than the bombardment and famishing of the entire population of the strong towns in Europe? It is apprehended that the catastrophe of the Ouled Riah will fill the hearts of the natives with a deep hatred for us. The Arabs will certainly feel hatred towards us; that feeling has always existed, and is likely to last much longer. This event will not increase it much, but it will inspire them with a salutary terror, which will be equally favourable to the victor and the vanquished. The Arabs, now perceiving that they must submit to the French yoke, that they possess no longer any secure retreat, will lay down their arms, and quietly employ themselves in agricultural and commercial pursuits, which will soon repair the evils of war. If, on the contrary, they had merely experienced an easy repression, in accord with the injudicious ideas of philanthropists, they would be often tempted to revolt, in order to recover their independence; and those repeated insurrections would be attended for them with disastrous consequences, which would render their situation much more cruel than it is at present, in consequence of the terrible blow with which they have been visited. It has inflicted upon them a serious injury it is true; but its effects are merely momentary.

"The interests of the victorious army, and of the entire of France, have also their rights. If, by our forbearance, we suffer the spirit of revolt to endure, we shall often be compelled to repress, and, consequently, to sacrifice the lives of a greater number of soldiers, and more money, than if, from the onset, we had made an example. To follow such a course would not be serving the interests of humanity and philanthropy. Energetic repressions produce the same results in all countries, whether in ordinary warfare, civil wars, or *émeutes*. It is preferable, for the sake of society and humanity, to strike one decisive blow, than to be obliged to strike often."

One of the Paris papers contains the following version of the sad affair:—The writer, relating the proceedings of the column under the orders of Colonel Pelissier up to its arrival at the mouth of the cavern, where the Arabs had taken refuge, says:—

"Two hours after our departure from the camp we arrived in front of the grotto or cavern. A company of grenadiers was ordered to descend by the hollow way which leads to it, but scarcely had they advanced a few steps when a discharge of musketry obliged them to fall back. The position was inexpugnable, and as the place could only be entered man by man, our whole corps would be destroyed in the attempt. Confident in their intrenchment, before which the Turks had always been foiled, the Arabs refused to surrender. Then the Colonel ordered the men to cut wood and make faggots, which, with great pains, they succeeded in jettisoning down near the entrance of the three grottoes. These faggots, mixed with straw, were drawn away by the Arabs as fast as they were let down, notwithstanding the firing that was kept up by men paced in ambush. At last a number of the enemy being killed, and the entry being encumbered, the Arabs were obliged to renounce their attempt. Fire was then flung down, and the immense mass of wood was set in flames. The whole of the 18th was employed in supplying this furnace. Then was heard inside a frightful tumult of cries, groans, and discharges of musket shots. It was afterwards ascertained that the Arabs were deliberating what course to determine on, but at the time it was not known the most violent had gained the advantage: the fire of the fascines was suspended, and negotiations were resumed. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th, an Arab came forth through the flames and offered his submission. He was sent back to inform his unfortunate countrymen that they must follow the same example. The Arabs offered to pay 75,000*fr.*, but only on condition that the army withdrew; that they should keep their arms. These conditions having been refused, they returned into their grottoes; they resumed their firing on us and on such of their own party as attempted to escape; and on our side orders were given to continue throwing down wood. Three hours were given to the Arabs to reflect on their position. At length, on the 19th, after twelve o'clock, the wood was again set fire to, and kept up all night. What pen can describe this picture? To behold in the midst of an infernal fire, to hear the heavy groans of troops employed in keeping up an infernal fire, to hear the heavy groans of men, children, and animals, the cracking of the calcined rocks as they tumbled down, and the continual detonations of fire-arms! During the night, too, there was a terrible struggle between the men and cattle. In the morning, when the entrance of the caverns was set clear, a horrible spectacle struck the eyes of the assailants. . . . I have visited the three grottoes, and this is what I saw. At the entrance lay oxen, asses, and sheep; their instinct had drawn them to the opening, to breathe the air which was wanting inside; amongst these animals, and heaped together under them, were women and children. I saw a man dead, the knee on the ground, and the hand on the horn of the oxen, and just before him was a woman holding a child in her arms. It was easy to see that this man had been stifled, as well as the woman, child, and ox at the moment when the Arab was endeavouring to preserve his family from the fury of the animal. The grottoes are of immense size; 760 corpses were reckoned; only 60 men came out, three quarters dead; 40 could not survive and died immediately; there are 10 who have been sent to the hospital in a most dangerous state; and the ten others have been sent away to their tribes. To-day, the 23rd, we are still in front of these grottoes, which it is impossible to look at without shuddering. Pestilential exhalations are breaking out. At ten o'clock we raise our camp. Scarcely had the news of this terrible catastrophe become known, when the whole Dahra submitted. From all quarters the Arabs are coming in bringing their arms; our camp is encumbered with muskets, and in consequence the troops are to receive six days' provisions, in order to dispose of the mules to carry the arms. It is necessary to be, like us, on the theatre of events to recognise all the efforts which were made to prevent this catastrophe, and to comprehend the importance of reducing these folks, in the interest of the general tranquillity. But the grottoes of the Ouled Riah will always have a sad renown."

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Tweed* has arrived from the West India Islands. The dates of departure are—From Jamaica, 23d of June; Carthage, 19th; Demerara, 13th; Trinidad, 20th; Barbadoes, 21st; Grenada, 26th; and St. Thomas, 1st July, at ten o'clock A.M., the time occupied being exactly 19 days from the latter place.

The news does not possess much interest. The Jamaica Railway is in a state of forwardness, and no doubt exists as to its opening for general traffic about the 1st of October. The whole of the road, embankments, cuttings, &c., are finished, and, as near as possible about one half of the rails laid down. The first locomotive arrived from England on the 15th of June, and an experimental trip was to be made on that portion of the line completed on the day the *Tweed* left—indeed, when she left the harbour, the steam from the engine was plainly discernible. The weather had been most propitious. The Coolies are progressing admirably, and are in most friendly communion with the negroes. The island is in a healthy state, and the same remark may be applied to the troops. The crops have a very favourable appearance; in fact, much more so than for many years. This is attributed not only to the rains, but the introduction of guano, which has been extensively used on some estates.

From Barbadoes it is stated that the weather continued good, and that the crops presented a very favourable appearance. The negroes continued to work.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Overland Calcutta mail has arrived, bringing letters and papers from Calcutta to the 2nd of June; Bombay, mid Madras, to the 3rd of June; and China to the 8th of April. The intelligence contained in them is not important.

It appears that preparations are in progress for the renewal of hostilities in the Ferozepore district after the rainy season. Military stores in great abundance were being conveyed to Juma.

From Lahore the news is that there is now a lull in the political tempest. The Queen Mother seems to have abandoned Gholab Singh, and to have appointed Jowahir Singh, her own brother, as the Wuzer. The troops are quietly looking on, but they seem to be brooding mischief.

According to the accounts from Afghanistan, the Ameer had given up his intention of seizing Peshawar.

There has been a counter-revolution in Nepal. The famous chief, Mata-bur Singh, whose influence enabled the old King's son to force his father to abdicate in his favour, has been assassinated. He was admitted to a private audience with the old King, and shot dead in the Royal presence.

The mess-house of the 2nd European Regiment at Sukkur had been burned down, and 10,000 rupees' worth of mess property, exclusive of an English billiard table, the only one in Scinde, destroyed.

At Bombay the hot weather had prevailed, and to a fearful extent, during the last few days before the departure of the mail. There was no appearance of the rains setting in. The cholera had begun its ravages there, at Panwell, at Poona, and all through the country, and great apprehensions were of its extension, unless the monsoon were to come to cool the atmosphere, and to afford a supply of good water, which is much wanted.

CHINA.

The chief news from China is an account of an assault by a mob of Chinese on Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Jackson (the Vice Consul), and the Rev. R. Hunter. These gentlemen were, it seems, walking round the walls of Canton, when they were unprovokedly set upon by the people, from whom they luckily escaped with no other injury than the mortification of being buffeted and robbed by a crowd of low blackguards. The Governor

of Hong Kong had sent to Keying to demand redress and guarantee for future good conduct, but the result is yet unknown. The commercial news is of little interest, trade being, as far as British goods are concerned, very dull.

At Victoria, likewise, a riot had occurred, which has, fortunately, not been attended with any serious result. About fifty of the Chinese had collected at the west of the town, armed with boat-hooks, axes, &c., bent upon some mischief; these gradually increased in numbers, and the affair beginning to assume a rather dangerous form, the authorities deemed it proper at once to interfere. Thirteen of the principals have been taken—some have been put into confinement for five and six months, while others have been severely flogged.

Similar scenes of this description have been of frequent occurrence at Ningpo, and other places.

At Amoy, strange though it appear, so general is the Chinese hatred towards the English residents, that it has been requisite to dispatch the *Vixen* steamer, in order to quell the disturbances which are expected to arise; but particulars of these have not yet come to hand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—Preparations are on foot at Sunderland for a new election in the room of Lord Howick, now Earl Grey. One candidate is Colonel Thompson, who comes forward in the Anti-Corn-Law and Free-Trade interest. Another candidate on the Whig interest, whose name has been placarded on the walls of Sunderland as a Free-Trade advocate, is Mr. Bradshaw, an extensive shipowner of Yarmouth. Mr. J. J. Wright has been solicited to come forward on the Conservative interest, but that gentleman has declined being put in nomination on the present occasion, and no other gentleman has been mentioned as likely to take up the Conservative cause in this election. Mr. Hudson has consented to become a candidate on receiving sufficient assurances of support. Mr. Hudson is brought forward principally, if not altogether, on local considerations.

LAMENTABLE FACTORY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the mill of Messrs. William Fernley and Co., Brentnall-street, Higher Hillgate, near Manchester. The unfortunate subject of the accident was a girl about 13 years old, named Catherine Pearson. The pair of frames "tented" by the deceased are placed back to back, a little better than two feet apart, and between them is an upright shaft, which was fenced off with a tin casing from top to bottom. About half a minute before the accident occurred, deceased's mistress and a girl, a fellow worker, had spoken to her. Immediately it was observed that the bobbins of the reel she "tented" were fast falling out, her mistress went round to the back of the reel, to see what was the matter, when she at once perceived the body of the deceased fast to the shaft, and whirling round in a most awful manner. An alarm was instantly given, and as soon as possible the engine was stopped; but not before the clothing and arms and legs of the deceased had been completely torn off. Her mangled remains were collected together, and conveyed to the Ram's Head Inn, where an inquest was held the same evening. After a lengthened inquiry, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY THE FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday morning the inhabitants of the village of East Stanford were alarmed by a loud crashing noise, which was speedily followed by the most heart-rending cries of distress. It was quickly ascertained that the end house of a row extending from the rear of the churchyard to an open plot of ground intended for the site of some new buildings, had fallen, and as it was almost certain that several persons must have been within the house at the time it fell, great consternation prevailed. The fallen house was rented by a man named Parker, in the employ of Mr. Joycelin, a maltster. Parker with his wife and two children resided on the ground floor; the upper part of the house, which consisted of two stories, being occupied by a man named Pyke, a brush-maker, with two boys (his sons), and a decrepit man (his father). The brushmaker with one of his sons was seen by a neighbour to leave the house at six o'clock on the morning of the accident, going out for the day to sell his brushes. Parker always leaves his home for the malt-house at five o'clock in the morning; and Parker's wife and children, together with Pyke's son and father, were supposed to be in the house when it fell. A number of persons were soon at work clearing away portions of the rubbish, and shortly afterwards the body of the old man was discovered dreadfully crushed and quite dead. At a short distance from the remains of the old man, the body of Pyke's son was dug out, and though much injured the boy was alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. A faint cry issuing from the remaining portions of the ruins stimulated the people to fresh exertions, and after a painful suspense of twenty minutes, the men succeeded in taking from the ruins Parker's two children, perfectly uninjured. The children slept in a kind of press-bedstead, and part of the rafters having fallen in a sloping position across the bed, had sustained the weight of the materials above. A further search discovered the body of the mother. The remains of the unfortunate woman presented a horrid spectacle, life being quite extinct. Several houses in the row of which the fallen building formed a part have been lately pulled down, and the house in question had been shored up preparatory to erecting some buildings, which are intended to cross the space left by the demolished houses.

ATTEMPTED MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—A violent attempt at murder, instigated by jealousy, was made last week, upon a young servant girl, named Maria Moore, by a young man named James Manton Curral. They had kept company together, but the female recently gave preference to another sweetheart, and Curral met her walking with her new lover on Wednesday night. This inflamed him with rage; and early on the following morning, armed with a knife, which he had sharpened at the point, and with a ribbon twisted round the handle to secure a firmer hold, he went to the girl and stabbed her in the breast, the blade of the knife passing between the ribs. He did not repeat the blow, but returned home, where he was apprehended. The girl lies in a very precarious state, mainly from loss of blood, but there are hopes of her recovery.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER AT NOTTINGHAM.—A case of an extraordinary character has just occurred in Nottingham, in an attempt by a clergyman to swindle several tradesmen out of goods to a large amount; but, owing to his former proceedings having been made known in the public prints, happily in this instance he has been defeated. It appears that about three weeks ago, an advertisement appeared in the Nottingham papers of a school which was about to be opened by a clergyman, the plan of education offering many advantages. Above all, the education was to be "based on strictly religious principles." This advertisement excited much interest in the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham, particularly amongst the clergy. Immediately after the announcement a gentleman, habited like a clergyman, and of polished address, called upon Mr. Jones, upholsterer, Beast market-hill, Nottingham, and gave his name as the Rev. Dr. Berrington; he stated his intention of opening a school, and referred to the terms of his advertisement, which had appeared on the Friday preceding, and expressed a wish to be supplied with furniture, carpets, &c., for his house in Castle-gate. On Mr. Jones requesting a reference, the name of Mr. Welchman, 77, Cornhill, London, was given, and he was described as a West India proprietor of great wealth. So frank and prompt were the answers to the several questions put, that Mr. Jones thought all was right. Men were immediately employed in making and fitting carpets, setting up beds, and arranging the furniture, to render the mansion complete. The articles supplied amounted to £200. Finding that success had attended his efforts, Dr. Berrington then applied to Mr. Whetnall, wine merchant, Parliament-street, of whom he ordered wines and porter, which soon found their way into the cellar in Castle gate. Mr. Hurst, china-dealer, Chapel-bar, was also favoured with an order for china; and Mr. Parnham, bootmaker, Long-row, opened an account for shoes; the china and six pairs of shoes, all being

promptly supplied, Mr. Palethorpe, engraver, speedily got ready a large brass plate, which was placed on the hall door, having had engraved upon it "Rev. Dr. Berrington's Academy." A speedy end, however, was put to this extraordinary career by a clergyman who found a newspaper containing a full-length description, not to be misunderstood, of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Berrington! This paper being placed in Mr. Jones's hands, he discovered that his customer was the veritable Dr. Berrington, who figured at Graveley, in Hertfordshire, in the month of March last, by taking a large house, opening school, giving extensive orders, and obtaining credit for goods to the amount of several hundred pounds. Mr. Jones determined to adopt a prompt but a judicious course. Having arranged to call in Castle-gate that afternoon, he instantly sent an excuse, as it was market day, and requested that Dr. Berrington would call upon Mr. Jones at his house, as he wished to speak to him there. In a short time Dr. Berrington was on Beast-market hill, and in conversation with Mr. Jones. During this interview, which was contrived to be continued three hours, twenty of Mr. Jones's workmen were dispatched, and they entering the "large house," completely cleared it of all the articles which had been furnished by their employer. Dr. Berrington on returning to Castle-gate found out his mistake; and the news of the discovery getting wind, the house became so besieged, that the occupier quickly left it to the will of his creditors. On the day he was discovered, his wife arrived by train from London, and she, as well as the children, were wretchedly attired. On seeing her, the doctor said he had got the house ready, the wine was decanted, and bouquets of fresh flowers neatly arranged upon the tables. New clothes had been ordered for the boys, and every requisite had been furnished for a splendid career. The *exposed*, however, had ruined his bright prospects, and on the following day (Sunday) this reverend doctor and his family set out by train for London.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED STATE OF CAVAN.—The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation, extending the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act to the County of Cavan, which is declared to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an increased establishment of police.

THE RIOT AT ARMAGH.—The inquest on the body of John Boyle, who was killed in the late riot at Armagh by a gun-shot wound, did not terminate for some days, when the Jury agreed unanimously to the following verdict:—"That on the 12th of July last, at Thomas-street, in the city of Armagh, a procession of Orangemen, to the number of one hundred and fifty, having been marching in procession with banners and music, and armed with pistols and swords, and that divers persons comprising that procession (that is to say, thirty-one Orangemen, whose names are set forth on the face of the verdict), aided and assisted by a person unknown to the Jury, made an assault on the person of John Boyle, the deceased, and that the aforesaid person did, then and there, in Thomas-street as aforesaid, inflict on him

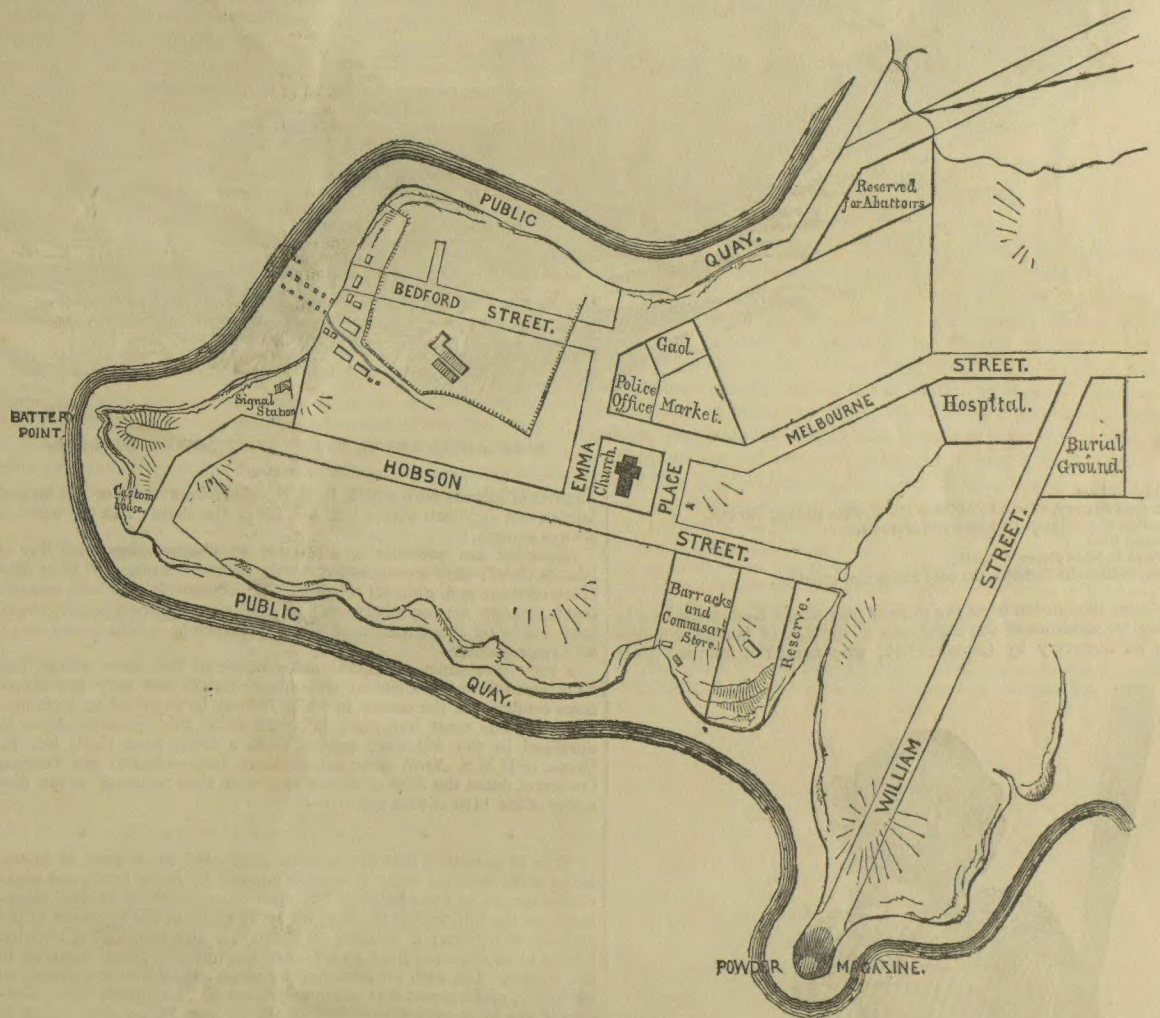
John Boyle, a gun-shot wound, which caused his death, and of which he died." The person who actually fired the shot has not been identified. Boyle was indisputably one of the Roman Catholic party, and busy in the fight.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the Repeal Association last Monday, Mr. O'Connell adverted to the address of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly to the electors of Cambridge, in which that learned gentleman said, that agitation was ceasing in Ireland, and peace and contentment beginning to take root in the country. He wondered who gave Mr. Kelly the spectacles by which he was enabled to see those things, for he (Mr. O'Connell) was utterly unable to see them through his. (Laughter.) He was going down to Wexford to-morrow, and he hoped to meet 150,000 men there who would tell him they were as ready to agitate now as they ever had been. He should visit Galway in a few days after, where he expected to receive a similar declaration from the men of Connaught. No, the agitation was not diminishing. (Hear, hear.) The amount of the Repeal rent was steadily kept up to more than £300 a week, and that at a most unpropitious period—namely, between the two harvests. (Hear, hear.) The people would not continue to make such a sacrifice as was involved in the weekly contribution of so large a sum if their hearts and souls were not in the cause—in a word, if they were not ready to die for it; and, indeed, he believed they would sooner give their heart's blood than their money, they liked their cause so well. (Cheers.) He pledged himself that England should hear from every part of Ireland that she was determined to have her Parliament back again. He did not yet know where the next monster meeting, after those he had mentioned, was to be, but they would have at least two every three months, just to let England know there were such people as Irishmen in existence. Having strongly censured the persons connected with agrarian disturbances in this country, he came to the question of what had been done for Ireland this session, and asserted that substantially nothing had been done. He said, "substantially nothing;" for the Maynooth grant, though a good thing in itself, was good in its collateral circumstances, rather than in its amount. It was most valuable as demonstrative of the truth of his assertion, that there was in the mind of John Bull an innate hatred of Ireland and Catholicity. Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, read an outline of eleven Acts of Parliament, which he pledged himself to draw up and complete within the next six weeks, and the necessity of adopting which is to be impressed on the Legislature. Among them are acts to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to exercise without delay her undoubted prerogative to summon her Parliament of Ireland to contain clause declaratory of her Majesty's power and authority to issue writs of summons to all the Peers of Ireland, and writs for the election of members of the House of Commons of Ireland, not to exceed the ancient number of 300. Also, an act to provide vote by ballot. An act to establish in perpetuity the perfect equality in the eye of the law of persons of all Christian persuasions, and to prevent for ever the existence in Ireland of any legal or temporal ascendancy.—The rent for the week was announced to be £319 18s. 1d.

SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT IN NEW ZEALAND.

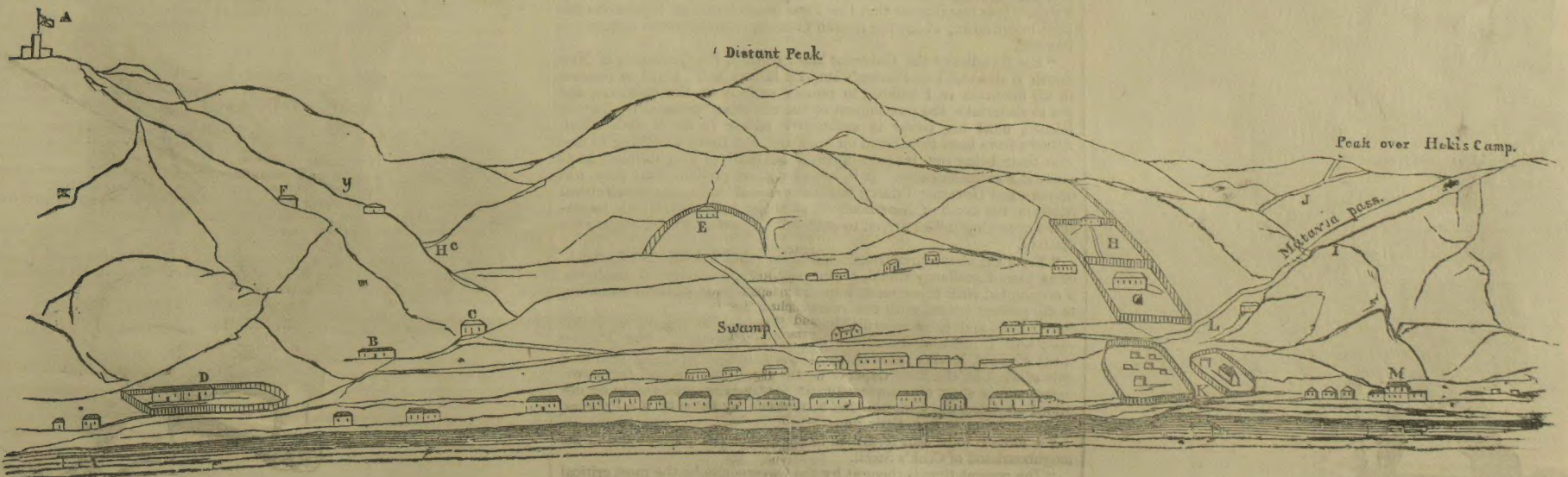
Last week we detailed, at some length, the recent disastrous affray between the Natives of New Zealand and the British troops, which terminated in the destruction of the settlement of Russell (Kororarika), in

the Bay of Islands. We are now enabled to illustrate the details of last week, with a plan of Russell, as originally contemplated; and an outline of the precise locality of the affray, to which our Correspondent has affixed these references to the main incidents of the conflict:—



PLAN OF RUSSELL, NEW ZEALAND.

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|---|---|
| A Flag-staff and upper Block-house, in charge of a detachment of the 96th Regiment. | E Roman Catholic Church. |
| B Mr. Beckham's House, where the small-arm men of the <i>Hazard</i> lodged. | F Lower Block-house, Fort Phillips, with three guns: a heavy fire was kept up by the Natives from x to y. |
| C The Barracks occupied by the Soldiers and Marines. | G Church, around which the Natives rallied. |
| D Mr. Polack's House formed into a stockade. | H The Rev. Mr. Dudley's House. |



RUSSELL, NEW ZEALAND, SCENE OF THE LATE AFFRAY.



KORORARIKA BEACH, BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.

H^o Onorua Pass.

I One Gun Battery, where Lovell was killed, after spiking the gun.

J Position of the small-arm Men and Marines.

K Maorie Pahs.

L Where Captain Robertson fell.

M Roman Catholic Bishop's, the only house now standing.

The large illustration upon the present page shows Kororarika Beach, the principal residence of the Europeans at the Bay of Islands, from the time of its discovery by Captain Cook, who named it from the great

number of islands with which it is studded: here ships or the largest burden can approach within half a mile of the shore; and the water is always smooth.

Appended are portraits of a Herald, or Peace-maker, and Bay of Islands Chief: they were selected by the artist on account of their dignified carriage and graceful costume. The Peace-maker's sole occupation is to carry messages between hostile chiefs, to prevent hostile meetings, and bring about treaties of peace. His person is held sacred under all circumstances.

A very interesting correspondence, relative to the above attack, has been issued from the Colonial Office, and details not only the disastrous conflict, but the causes in which it may be supposed to have originated. The most important information in this correspondence is conveyed in the following extract from a letter from Capt. Sir. E. Home, of H.M.S. *North Star*, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, dated the 25th of March last, and thus referring to the disasters of the 11th of that month:—

"The ill success of that day is to be attributed to a want of knowledge of the peculiar mode of warfare adopted by these brave and sagacious savages, and not keeping the few troops stationed at the block-house on the hill, within its door, when the alarm of the approach of the natives was given; a coolness of judgment, and restraint of impulse, hardly to be expected from an officer of scarcely two years' standing in the service. He, with his men, had advanced, upon the first alarm, on one party, and his post was taken possession of by another, whose business it was to possess themselves of it. It was in no way owing to want of courageous conduct, as the lists of killed and wounded may partly show. Of the conduct of Commander Robertson I am quite unable to speak; your Excellency and their Lordships will appreciate it. His present position has caused me the deepest distress. All who were there are most loud in the praise of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the *Hazard*."

"The steady conduct and sound judgment displayed by Captain McKeavor, of the United States frigate *St. Louis*, has given confidence to the well-disposed parties of both nations, and has been of the greatest service. He still remains there, as well as the church establishment at Pahia. It is remarkable that the Protestant church at Kororarika has been burnt down, whilst the Roman Catholic establishments remain untouched."

"His Excellency the Governor has applied to the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land for further aid. Until he receives it, his intention is, I believe, to remain entirely on the defensive, and not to undertake the punishment of the offending tribes at the Bay of Islands, until his power is sufficiently strong to do it with effect. Attacks have been threatened on Auckland, and there is nothing to prevent their being put into execution if the natives were to think fit to make it a common cause. It is, however, more probable that they will divide; and Governor Fitzroy has had offers of assistance from several tribes in the north of New Zealand, of about 3000 men, which he declines accepting unless driven to extremity, lest they should become his masters."

"From the above circumstances, I believe that I should not do right, or as your Excellency would, I am convinced, have desired me to do, if acquainted with these facts, were I to leave New Zealand according to my present orders, until the colony is placed in less precarious circumstances, and it is accordingly my intention to remain upon this coast until I feel that I shall be justified in leaving it. The *Hazard* is not efficient, having been obliged, on the 6th of February last, in a gale of wind off the East Cape, to throw overboard seven of her carriages, and is short of complement six marines; seamen are to be obtained on shore, the guns also can be replaced by those of the *Pelorus*, now remaining at Port Essington."

"A force is to be sent forthwith to strengthen the posts at and in the neighbourhood of Cook's Strait."

"The present time is thought by the Governor to be the most critical hitherto experienced in this colony, and it is his opinion that, upon the events of the next few months will depend its actual tenure by Great Britain."

"The utmost efforts have been used by designing men, chiefly foreigners, to render the natives dissatisfied, and to persuade them that we shall ultimately take away their lands, and make those whom we do not kill our slaves."

In consequence of this intelligence, orders have been received at Woolwich, that the whole of Captain Turner's company (6th battalion) are to embark immediately for New Zealand."



PEACE-MAKER.



BAY OF ISLANDS CHIEF.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount Canterbury, of the City of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford, in the County of Leicester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born the 29th January, 1780, and was therefore 66 years of age at the time of his death.

His Lordship was the second child and the eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., the descendant of an ancient Nottinghamshire family. His school days were passed at Eton, and his education completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1802, he took the degree of A.B. His friends did not mistake his vocation when they recommended or sanctioned his adopting the profession of the law, for he possessed many qualifications likely to insure forensic eminence. After quitting Cambridge he lost no time in entering himself a student of Lincoln's-Inn, and in the year 1805 he was called to the bar by that honourable society. In two years after being "called," his Parliamentary life commenced as one of the members for Scarborough, for which borough he was returned by the influence of the Duke of Rutland, and which he continued to represent for exactly one quarter of a century.

Mr. Manners Sutton on his entrance upon Parliamentary life showed such aptitude for public business that the recommendations of his powerful family were listened to by Mr. Perceval with very favourable attention, and he received the appointment of Judge-Advocate-General as long ago as the year 1809. This situation he held till 1817, when he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

It was quite true that Mr. Manners Sutton possessed all the advantages of a commanding presence, sonorous voice, imperturbable temper, and that winning grace of manner for which our language affords no precise epithet; but he was wholly deficient in that extraordinary perspicuity of diction and clearness of mind which made Mr. Abbott the best possible instructor upon all questions of Parliamentary usage, or the order to be observed in deliberative assemblies. Mr. Abbott also greatly excelled his successor in that dignified and impressive eloquence which so well becomes the mouth-piece of a legislative body. The addresses to the Duke of Wellington, for example, delivered by Mr. Abbott, in conveying the thanks of the house, were perfect models of that species of composition. His speeches at the bar of the House of Lords, and his reprimands from the chair of the House of Commons, acquired for Mr. Abbott as much and as deserved applause. Upon occasions of this kind Mr. Manners Sutton was just as ordinary a person as Mr. Speaker Abercrombie. But the in conduct of what is called



THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

private business, in advising the chairmen of committees, in governing the subordinate officers of the House, and every other duty connected with the speaker-ship, it is by no means exaggerated praise to affirm that the merits of Mr. Manners Sutton have never been surpassed. The activity of commercial enterprise consequent upon the re-establishment of peace led to a rush of private business in the House of Commons, with which, perhaps, no man living was so well qualified to cope as the subject of this memoir. Men of all parties, those whose rights he protected, and even some of those whose designs he frustrated, have acknowledged that the skill and learning manifested by him in the conduct of their business have never been excelled by the most illustrious of his predecessors.

He held this high office till the Parliament of 1835, when the Whigs nominated Mr. Abercrombie, in opposition to him; the cause was alleged to be an interference in the party negotiations of the time, when the Tories, under Wellington and Peel, were, in right of office again, too marked and decided for the Moderator of the Great Assembly of the nation. The contest took place on the 19th of Feb., 1835, and, after one of the largest divisions on record, the numbers were—for Mr. Abercrombie, 316; Sir Charles Manners Sutton, 306.

It is rather remarkable that the rejected Speaker was kept some time waiting for his Peerage, but eventually he was called to the Upper House by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. He was shortly afterwards selected to fill the important and delicate office of High Commissioner for adjusting the claims of Canada; but he ultimately resigned, without having ever entered upon its duties.

Lord Canterbury was twice married—first on the 8th of July, 1811, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, in Surrey, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the 7th of December, 1815. By this first marriage he had three children. His lordship's eldest son of course succeeds to his title; and the second son is well known as member for the borough of Cambridge, and Under-Secretary in the Home Department. His Lordship's second wife is sister to the Countess of Blessington. He enjoyed a pension of £4000 a-year, which is continued to his successor.

There is something distressing in the circumstances attending his death; they exhibit a disadvantage connected with railway travelling, which at times may be something more than an inconvenience.

The noble Viscount, who had travelled from Exeter in a first-class carriage, is described by a gentleman named Ferry, residing in Bedford-street, Bedford-square, who was a passenger in the same carriage with his Lordship, as having been exceedingly cheerful throughout the journey, until the arrival of the train at Slough, when he was observed to take snuff, and look at his watch very often, and appeared as if absorbed in thought. After this he leant back in the carriage as if asleep, and continued so until the arrival of the train at Paddington. When the porter demanded the ticket rather loudly, his Lordship was observed twice to make an attempt to place his hand into his pocket, but was unable to do so. It was then found for the first time that he was ill, and he was lifted out of the carriage. No one being acquainted with his lordship's person, a difficulty arose as to whom he was; but Mr. Howlett, surgeon, of 18, Cambridge-terrace, close adjoining, was instantly sent for, and, having afforded all the assistance in his power, suggested that his pockets should be searched, and his card-case and card bearing his title was found, and his luggage with a corresponding name left no doubt who he was. The *Court Guide* was referred to for his lordship's address, which was given as Berkeley-square, but which residence he had given up some time. After great delay, it was ascertained that his son lived in Southwick-crescent, whither he was removed at eight o'clock, having been at the station upwards of two hours.

We understand that Captain Sir Thomas Hastings is to be appointed Store-keeper to the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Bonham.

FIRE AT TULLOCH CASTLE, ROSS SHIRE.—Almost the whole of the fine mansion of Tulloch Castle, near Dingwall (Scotland), with a large portion of its rich and valuable furniture, some family portraits and pictures, the library, and other effects, were destroyed by fire last week. The fire was first discovered by the proprietor, Duncan Davidson, Esq., of Tulloch, who gave the alarm. Fortunately, some valuable pictures, by the Italian and Dutch masters, had been sent to Edinburgh, to be repaired, and the family plate had been deposited a short time before in the safe of the Caledonian Bank at Dingwall. The chartulary, containing the title deeds of the property and family, was saved. The wines in the cellar were removed, and the crystal and china articles also preserved. We are happy to add that no accident occurred. The house and furniture were only partially insured. The unfortunate accident would appear to have originated from a lighted candle left in the bedroom. Among other things, a carved oak table, which had belonged to the Fowls family, known as the "Speaker's table," with the furniture, clothes, wardrobes—in short, all above the drawing-room, is entirely destroyed. Unfortunately, the late Mrs. Davidson's jewels and trinkets, watches, &c., in a wardrobe, containing valuable dresses and other things, were in a room up stairs, to which no access could be obtained during the fire, and have perished.

SILVER VASE,

PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT SALE.

This handsome piece of plate has just been presented by the Corporation of London to Sir Robert Sale, in approval of his distinguished services in India. The vase was manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn: its height is 21 inches; weight, 175 ounces; cost, 100 guineas. On the side shown in our engraving is engraved the Resolution of the Court of Common Council, held December 12, 1844, by which this Vase has been presented, together with the freedom of the City, "To Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, as a testimony of the admiration entertained by this court, in common with their fellow-citizens, of the many distinguished military services rendered by him in India, and particularly in his arduous and successful operations in the defence of Jellalabad, by which he contributed to uphold the reputation of her Majesty's arms, the security of the British dominion in India, and the honour of the British Empire."

On the opposite side of the Vase are engraved the Civic arms in relief. On one side of the cover are enumerated the battles in which Sir Robert Sale has been engaged since the year 1806; and on the opposite side are engraved the arms of Sir Robert Sale. On the inside of the cover is engraved an extract from her Majesty's speech, referring to the brilliant success of the British arms in India.

A companion Vase to the above was also manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, for presentation to Sir William Nott, in acknowledgment of his eminent services; but as, to the regret of all, Sir W. Nott has died since the passing of the resolution by the Court of Common Council, the memorial has been presented to Sir William Nott's family.

As Sir Robert Sale is now in India, the Vase has been sent thither.

These Vases were placed upon the table at a recent Court of Common Council; when Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger was presented with the freedom of the City in a gold box, value 100 guineas, having on the lid, in bas-relief, a representation of the Signing of our Treaty of Commerce with the Chinese in the State-Cabin of the *Cornwallis*.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS—LOTHBURY.

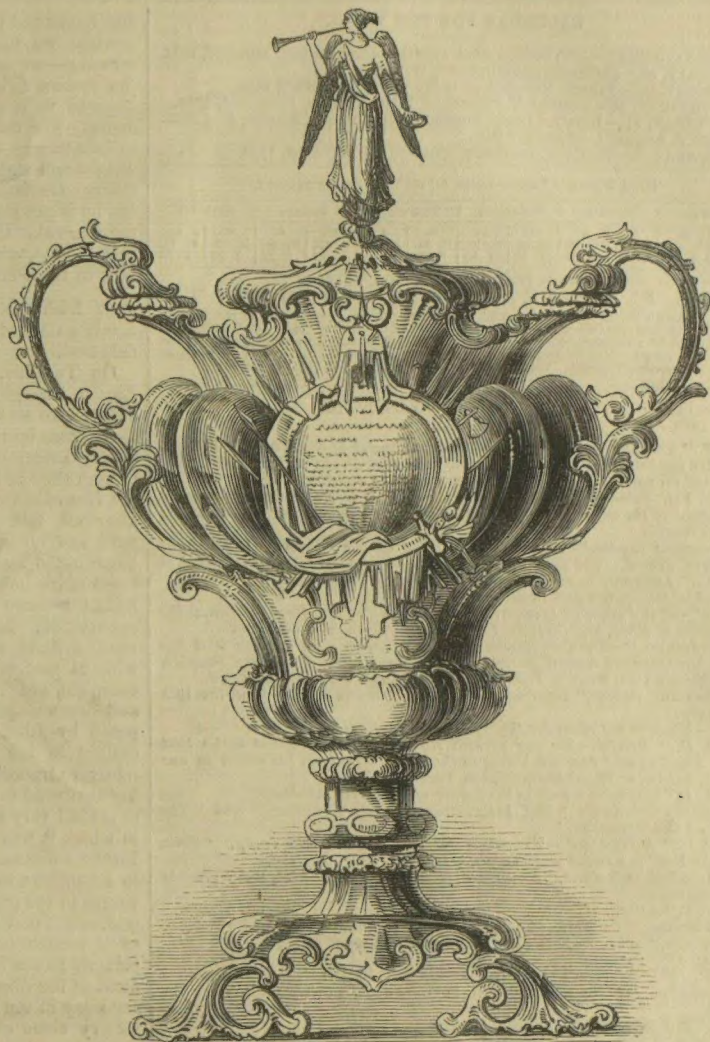
The New Royal Exchange may be regarded as the magnificent nucleus of a very important series of improvement of the City; and of these, Lothbury—on the north side of the Bank of England—presents a highly embellished specimen—notwithstanding the contiguity of Sir John Soane's design, overloaded as it is with ornament and frittered detail.

The occupation of this street by some of our metropolitan "merchant princes" and bankers, has proved favourable to its architectural pre-eminence. At the first house in the line shown in the engraving, Moor-gate-street intersects: this is not distinguished by purity of design, but is, nevertheless, imposing and effective. The next mansion is far more chastely elegant in its details. Next is the Church of St. Margaret, with a tower and spire 140 feet high; to which a richly-gilt

bracket clock has been added. Beyond the Church, the fine range is continued with some mansions of almost palatial pretensions.

The artistical character of these improvements is thus summed up in the "Companion to the Almanac":—"Lothbury is growing to be a sort of City Pall-mall, in regard to architectural façades: two have lately been erected in the Italian palazzo style, which, though but of very moderate extent, exhibit much elegance of design. The first of them, or that adjoining the Church, is a stone front, four windows in breadth, consisting of a rusticated basement floor, with arches and moulded impost, and over it a principal and second floor, crowned by a cornice and blocking-course: unity of taste prevails throughout, together with simplicity and beauty of detail. The other building, the Alfred Life Office, which is narrower in frontage, it being only 28 feet, has likewise a basement with arched openings, and two floors above it. The manner in which the three windows of the first floor are grouped into a single composition, and also connected with those of the next, so that all those apertures are concentrated together, and brought, as it were, into a general focus, and thereby greater repose and solidity given to the rest of the façade, deserves notice."

We shall, from time to time, continue our Illustration of the Splendid Improvement of the Metropolis now in course of construction.



SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO SIR R. SALE



METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—LOTHBURY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 27.—10th Sunday after Trinity—Almanac duty repealed, 1834.
 MONDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
 TUESDAY, 29.—French Revolution, 1830—Wilberforce died, 1833.
 WEDNESDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830—William Penn died, 1718.
 THURSDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Order of Jesuits, died, 1556.
 FRIDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
 SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704—Arkwright died, 1792.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 2.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "R. T." Thornbury.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets leave Southampton for Calcutta, on the 20th, and for Alexandria, en route to Bombay, on the 3rd of every month.
 "A 7th Vol. Subscriber."—A will may be seen at Doctors' Commons, upon payment of the customary fee; and a copy obtained at a cost proportionate to its length.
 "A Constant Reader."—We were not aware of the vacancy at Merchant Tailors' School. The day of election has been, or will be, duly advertised.
 "M. C." Langton, is recommended to refer to "Combe's Works," published in Edinburgh and London.
 "L. G."—The Prince of Leiningen is the only son of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Charles, Prince of Leiningen, who died 1814.
 "A Bellringer."—The Camberwell St. Giles's Church peal of bells is a fine one, but there are several finer in the metropolis, as St. Marie Overie's, Southwark; St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, &c.
 "A Constant Reader," Inverness.—A person born Jan 2, 1800, is of the 19th century.
 "G."—We have not room for the "Lines on Tagliani."
 "J. B. H." Bristol.—See our present No. Our correspondent states that Mr. Pigot's yacht does not belong to the Royal Squadron (as stated in our last), but to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club.
 "R. A. D."—Address a note to the keeper of the Royal Academy.
 "Ignoramus."—Ald's "Self Instructing French Grammar," and "The Elton Latin Grammar."
 "F. G. D." Bridgewater.—The covers for Vol. VI. are now ready. "Felix on the Bat" is a sound work on cricket.
 "An Original Subscriber," Knutsford, is thanked for the hint, which shall be considered of.
 "E. A. C."—Declined.
 "A Subscriber," Coleford.—The address is 148, Piccadilly.
 "Roselinda," Wiltshire.—See our Journal of last week.
 "Howard."—Declined.
 "W. R. J."—The moon's rising and setting, with other valuable astronomical information, will be given in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC for 1846.
 "E. P. M." is thanked; we have not room.
 "W. T. R." Devonport.—The verses named have not reached us.
 "S. H. W."—Apply to the Lord Steward. We hope to illustrate the Frescoes next week.
 "A Constant Reader," Mansell-street.—We are not in possession of the information sought.
 "J. W. A." London.—The late Lord Hill was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in 1828, and held the office for several years.
 "N. C. S."—The acrostic will not suit.
 "A Subscriber from the Commencement."—My dear Miss—
 "Venetia."—The questions to be answered by candidates for confirmation may be purchased of any publisher of religious books.
 "Populus." Cheltenham.—The income in question is £100,000 per annum.
 "W. E. C."—The circumstance of long service named by our correspondent would, probably, aid his own application; but the requisite interest is difficult to procure.
 "Hermani."—Apply to Mr. Nutt, foreign bookseller, Fleet-street.
 "J. M." Dublin.—Ineligible.
 "A Subscriber," Sevenoaks, should advertise.
 "A Subscriber" is thanked for the hint as to the Marriage Fête, but we have not space for the illustration.
 "An Earnest Inquirer" should apply to the Editor, &c.
 "S. R. R."—The postage of our Journal to Malta is, via Southampton, free; by French packet, 2d.; by British packet closed mail, 3d.; to Hong Kong, via Southampton, free; via Marseilles, 3d.; to any other part of China, via Southampton, or by private ship, 3d.; and via Marseilles, 3d.
 * * * Owing to a press of Engravings, we have been compelled to omit further illustration of the late Agricultural Meeting at Shrewsbury.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1845.

AN adjourned debate towards the end of July is somewhat of a phenomenon, yet it has this week occurred. The New Zealand question has gained deeper interest by the arrival of the last accounts, which have verified the predictions of all those acquainted with the colony. The absurd conduct of Cap. Fitzroy, in prohibiting the settlers from forming into a militia for self-defence, has produced the twofold result of the destruction of an English settlement and the disgrace of the British flag. It is mournful to see how long men in office will resist the suggestions of common sense, when they are offered by those who have too many opportunities of seeing how little of that quality is exhibited by official acts. Long ago did the colonists of New Zealand protest against the course the Governor was pursuing, and point to the fatal consequences: the Colonial Office on this, as on all other occasions, was inexorable. Everything the Governor did was right—every complaint of the governed was wrong; and so time runs on till the crisis comes, and not even the wilful blindness of partiality can overlook the monstrous blunders and follies that have been committed. These the Colonial Office is driven to do at last, after all the mischief has happened; that which, if it had been done at first, would have prevented it.

And this is not the story, unhappily, of one colony alone; all seem dissatisfied and uneasy under the present colonial regime. On a late occasion at a public dinner of gentlemen connected with the colony of Australia, Lord Stanley's name was pointedly excluded from its natural association with the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," that of the Duke of Wellington being substituted for it. The reason was plainly stated—the colony had no cause to be grateful for any one part of the Colonial Minister's conduct during the past, and had but very slender hopes of any amendment for the future. They would not, therefore, belie themselves by paying even a compliment of courtesy, the sincerity of which would have been open to imputation. It is not party spirit that prompts all this murmuring; it is the sense of palpable, worldly, material injury, arising from carelessness or obstinacy, on which no representations have any effect.

It absolutely seems as if Lord Stanley looked upon every colonial possession as a set of opposing factions which it is his duty to check, thwart, and crush in their attempts in every possible way. This is a fatal theory; it does for the battles of party in Parliament, but as a rule of Government for the Statesman it is ruinous; our countrymen and fellow subjects abroad are not to be looked on as enemies and crushed; nor are they fools incapable of suggesting measures for their own benefit, all whose applications are to be disregarded. The object of the department of the Government under which they live ought to be to second their efforts, if well intended and well planned, not perpetually to throw difficulties in their way. But this has long been the principle of the Colonial Office, with respect to which a recent writer well observes—"If it were this single colony, which bade so fair, and has so—

Unbesem'd the promise of its spring,

"we should be inclined to attribute much of the disarrangement to the force of circumstances; but, when we find that complaints of grievances and petitions for redress are so general, that a happy

and contented colony is the exception, and dissatisfaction the rule—when we find the evil greater than ever before, and still increasing—we cannot attribute much to circumstances and much to the system (gladly as we would see that amended), but are constrained to believe that most of it belongs to the individual Minister. We can admire Lord Stanley's dexterity as a skirmisher in debate, and his skill in fencing; but he is woefully deficient in weight and stability, in comprehensiveness, in fitness for responsible office. He is a dashing ensign, perhaps even a slashing colonel, but he is not endowed with the thoughtfulness and the resource of the general. He bears about the same proportion to a statesman that Lord Anglesey, in the field, did to the Duke of Wellington, or Ney to Napoleon."

The Irish Colleges Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday, with less discussion or opposition than was anticipated.

On Tuesday, another privilege question raised its head in the Lords, Brougham, the great opponent of privilege, being now induced to seek its protection. It seems that his Lordship, in the Committee on the Irish Great Western Railway Bill, completely smashed, demolished, and exposed the case of the promoters, who, though they in four hundred instances broke the standing orders of the House of Commons, and were allowed to get the bill through after all, had fair warning from the ex-Chancellor that they must look for no such indulgence in the House of Lords. And he has fulfilled his own prophecy, which, in some degree, diminishes the sense of his impartial justice. But, in this instance Brougham is right; a more rotten case never figured in the annals of railway speculation. It was, in fact, an attempt *en amateur* to get up a railroad without any connection with agents and engineers, that is, without professional assistance; the consequence is, the failure is complete, not from any improper motives, but sheer want of skill and knowledge. And every blunder has been mercilessly exposed by Lord Brougham, who revelled with a kind of savage delight in the havoc he was making. The evidence is certainly extraordinary, and deserves all the censure the noble lord has bestowed on it. Mr. F. French, who is one of the supporters of the bill, very naturally felt aggrieved at the unceremonious manner in which it was treated, and took advantage of the Boldero and Bonham discussion on Monday, to make the "retort courteous" to Brougham in language of no measured quality. It appeared of course in the papers, or rather two of them, the *Times* and *Chronicle*; and, on Tuesday, Brougham brought the speech before the Peers as a breach of privilege, and talked of calling the reporters and printers to the bar, but cooled down into consenting to an adjournment of the discussion. On Wednesday, Mr. French avowed the accuracy of the speech, and made the *amende*, by accepting a satisfactory some explanation of various points, and withdrawing all the personal expressions he had used towards the noble Lord, under extreme excitement, and an erroneous impression. On Thursday evening, Lord Brougham accepted the apology, and "so the matter ended."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We have reason to believe, that her Majesty and Prince Albert will set out for Germany, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. Several routes have been mentioned, but we hear, in quarters likely to be well informed, that the port of debarkation will be Ostend, and that the Royal party will proceed from thence to Mayence and Frankfurt. It is probable that her Majesty will make a short visit to the King of Bavaria, at Wurtzburg. The German papers have the following:—"The King of Prussia and all the court will arrive at Coblenz on the 28th inst., in order to take up his residence at Stolzenfels. The festivities during the visit of Queen Victoria will be on the grandest possible scale. The King of Prussia will reside in the Rhenish provinces during 21 days; and three court balls and several grand banquets will be given by his Majesty."

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY TO OSBORNE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In consequence of the low spring tides on Saturday afternoon, there was not sufficient depth of water in the bay to admit of the Royal barge approaching the pier or jetty now in course of formation, in order to land her Majesty on her own grounds at Osborne. Her Majesty was, consequently, under the necessity of resorting to the usual landing-place fronting the Medina Hotel, at East Cowes, where the Royal family landed about half-past six o'clock, amid the liveliest demonstrations of respect from the inhabitants and visitors assembled.

The presence of the Royal pair has, of late, almost become a scene of every-day occurrence, so that little is left for us to record beyond a repetition of the past; and, were it not for the fact that her Majesty is residing on the island, both her Majesty and her Royal Consort would be passed by the inhabitants unnoticed, from the absence of all pomp or pageantry attending their excursions either by land or water.

The affability and condescension of the Royal pair are the general remark among her rustic peasantry in the island; to the meanest of their subjects, they cordially acknowledge the compliment shown to them when passing. Occasionally have they been observed taking their accustomed walk, arm in arm, on the high road in the vicinity of Osborne, affably conversing with the aged whom they may perchance meet, making inquiries after some whom her Majesty may have recollected when she was formerly residing at Norris. Frequently have the Royal pair been met driving in their pony phaeton unattended, save by a single outrider; while, at other times, they have been observed crossing from one shore of the Medina to the other in the ordinary carriage ferry-boat, under the guidance of John the ferryman; and all without the inhabitants intruding on the Royal presence, or subjecting her Majesty to the vacant gaze and stare of vulgar curiosity. Her Majesty's wish for privacy is, therefore, carried out to the letter.

Notwithstanding her Majesty's desire that all her movements should be conducted with as little public demonstration as possible, yet the feelings of loyalty which pervade her subjects in this neighbourhood, could not be wholly suppressed, and some manifestation of respect was consequently the result on her present return with the Royal children.

It having become generally known that they would arrive that afternoon, the Harbour and Roadstead from noon presented the usual scene of gaiety, as refers to the assemblage of visitors, and the display of bunting from the several yachts, revenue cutters, and mercantile shipping, which were lying at anchor in the immediate vicinity, as well as from the various flag staffs of Cowes Castle, the Royal Yacht Squadron House, the Foreign Consulates, and the numerous wharves and quays along both sides of the harbour. Among the most conspicuous of the yachts were the R. Y. S. Schooner, *Resolution*, belonging to the Duke of Rutland; the R. Y. S. Schooner, *Camilla*, Thomas Halifax, jun., Esq.; the R. Y. S. Cutter, *Will o' the Wisp*, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N.; the R. Y. S. Club (new Schooner), the *Gipsy Queen*, belonging to the Duc de Stacpool; and the Revenue Cutter, *Rose*, Mr. Hughes, Commander; all which were dressed, from each mast-head, fore and aft, to the water's edge, with national flags, and signals of every colour, shade and hue, which, amid a brilliant sunshine, and a gentle breeze from the eastward, had an imposing effect.

At sixteen minutes past five a salute from the guns at Portsmouth was distinctly heard at Cowes, and groups of well-dressed persons were soon observed wending their way towards East Cowes, the intended place of debarkation, while, on the other hand, crowds of fashionables thronged the Marine Parade, to welcome the Sovereign when she passed between the then narrow waters of the Medina. At about half-past five another salute, more distinctly than the former, was heard in the neighbourhood of Spithead, which announced that her Majesty was speedily approaching from the eastward. From this time every eye was directed over the East Cowes Point, for the indication of smoke from the Royal steamer, until thirteen minutes past six p.m., when the Royal yacht, bearing the Royal standard at the main, made her appearance off Old Castle Point, gliding majestically along the Roads to her moorings, off Cowes Harbour, preceded by the R. Y. S. cutter *Pearl* (the Marquis of Anglesey's yacht), and followed by the beautiful steam tender *The Fairy*. As soon as the Royal standard "hove in sight," the guns from Cowes Castle, as also from the Royal Yacht Squadron House battery, on the Parade, thundered forth a Royal salute of 21 guns. In a few minutes afterwards the Royal yacht came to her moorings, when the Royal barge was lowered, and hauled up alongside. At twenty minutes past six her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal infants, and suite, embarked in the barge, when the standard was hauled down from the yacht, and hoisted in the bows of the Royal barge, which, in a few seconds, was put in motion, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to the northward, and along the "Shrape," towards the entrance of the harbour, preceded by one of the boats of the *Stag*, revenue cutter, in which was Lieut. Clark, R.N., her commander, who had been directed to

proceed ahead, for the purpose of piloting the Royal barge to the landing-place, the barge being escorted by the tide surveyor, Mr. Hanley, in the Customs' boat, and several other boats belonging to the revenue cutters *Stag* and *Rose*, each with an officer therein, and their distinguishing pennants and ensigns, in the bow and stern, while other boats belonging to the Coast Guard formed a line fronting the landing place, and kept the channel clear of the numerous shore boats which had assembled with *fair freights* to greet their Sovereign.

As the Royal barge was rowed along the harbour, the Royal visitors were most enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants and visitors from the various quays; while, as the Royal party passed, each yacht in succession lowered their colours as homage to Britain's Queen.

At thirty-two minutes past six the barge arrived alongside the new pier, fronting the Medina Hotel, where the carriages belonging to her Majesty and suite were in waiting for their reception. The sides of the stairs were tastefully covered and decorated with flags, while the landing from the barge to the carriage was covered with Brussels carpeting.

On her Majesty alighting, she was received at the stairs by Captain Currie, R.N., inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ryde and by Lieutenant Coppinger, of the Coast Guard station at Cowes, and by them conducted to the carriage (an open landau, drawn by two piebalds). The Coast Guard men were ranged on either side of the landing, and formed a guard of honour to her Majesty, while, on the other hand, Inspector Callingham, of the Isle of Wight constabulary force, with his rurals, kept the Parade clear from the too near approach of the crowd who had assembled to witness the debarkation.

Immediately on her Majesty landing, every hat was off as a token of respect, but not a cheer was given, it having been intimated that cheering might, have the effect of startling the horses. The compliment, we need not add, was most graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince, as also by the little Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty was the first to enter the carriage, leading the Princess Royal, while his Royal Highness the Prince assisted in the Prince of Wales; the Princess Alice was then handed into the carriage, as also the infant Prince Alfred in his nurse's arms. The first carriage contained the Royal parents and their children, with the nurse to the infant Prince. In the next phaeton were the Lady in Waiting, and the Governess to the Princess Royal. The carriages immediately drove off in the direction to Osborne House, followed shortly afterwards by two other carriages, containing the servants and attendants. In a few minutes afterwards the company dispersed.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the household had divine service performed to them in the morning at Osborne House. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince took a carriage airing on the Newport road.

Her Majesty and the Prince seemed remarkably well, but the general observation was, that the children looked very pale.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, drove out from Osborne House in a pony carriage, soon after five o'clock, on Monday afternoon. Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Querry in Waiting.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked in the pleasure grounds, and afterwards on the beach. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned to Osborne House in a pony carriage.

On Wednesday morning, her Majesty and her Royal Consort took drive in an open pony carriage. The juvenile Royal Family were taken their accustomed rides and walks yesterday forenoon in the pleasure grounds of Osborne House.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

His Majesty the King of Holland arrived off the Royal Dockyard, at Woolwich, at seven minutes after two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, in the *Cyclops* Dutch government steamer.

His Excellency M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, accompanied by Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the garrison, proceeded in the barge of the *William and Mary* yacht to the *Cyclops* and went on board immediately the steamer was brought to its moorings.

A royal salute was fired from a field battery of the Royal Artillery.

The King, at ten minutes after two, landed. The Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Captain Sir F. Collier, R.N., the Earl of Morton, and the Hon. Captain Hood, Col. Mercer, R.M., Col. Powell, &c., being in attendance.

His Majesty on stepping from the barge instantly advanced to the Earl of Haddington, and cordially shaking his hand, said, "How glad I am to see you, are you quite well, Lord Haddington?"

The Earl of Haddington then introduced Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and then informed his Majesty that the Earl of Morton, one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen, and the Hon. Captain Nelson Hood, one of the Grooms in Waiting, were selected by her Majesty to have the honour of attending on his Majesty during his sojourn in this country.

A guard of honour of the Royal Marines received the King with the customary honours due to a Sovereign, the full band of that corps saluting the illustrious King by the National Anthem.

His Majesty then entered one of the Royal carriages, after taking a cordial leave of the Earl of Haddington and Lord Bloomfield; and accompanied by his Excellency, M. Dedel, and attended by the Earl of Morton and Hon. Captain Hood, at thirteen minutes after two, left the Dockyard for Mivart's Hotel, amidst the deafening cheering of the spectators, and a salute of artillery.

His Majesty arrived from Woolwich, at Mivart's Hotel, Brook street, at about twenty minutes past three o'clock. The suite of rooms intended for his Majesty had been in readiness for his reception some days previous. Up to a late hour in the evening, several of the nobility called to pay their respects. At eight o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by some members of his suite left Mivart's, for the residence of Mons. Dedel, the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Netherlands, Wilton-crescent, where he was entertained at dinner.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager received his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess of Jersey, and Ladies Clementine and Adela Villers, and a select party, at luncheon on Wednesday, at Bushy Park. Preparations are being made at Witley Court for the reception of the Queen Dowager, who is expected in the first or second week of next month.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF WESTMINSTER'S PARTY.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Wilton, and a select party were invited to meet the Royal guests.

LORD FOLEY'S GRAND BALL.—On Wednesday night Lord Foley gave a splendid ball at his lordship's mansion in Grosvenor square, when the *élite* of society in town graced the elegant saloon by their presence. It was half-past eleven when dancing commenced with a quadrille. At half past twelve a supper of the most sumptuous character was announced. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured his lordship by their company.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.—We understand that the funeral of the late Viscount Canterbury will take place on Monday morning next, when his remains will be removed from the residence of his son, No. 11, Southwick Crescent, for burial at Addington, near Croydon.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

July 18.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Robert Middlemist, B.A., of Christ's College, has just been appointed Mathematical Master of Harrow School.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—The Rev. Henry Hall, M.A., has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, St. Alban's.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. John Sheffield, M.A., has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Rochdale.

OXFORD.

July 24.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—The Rev. Henry George Joseph Parsons, B.A., and the Rev. William Balfour, B.A., were this day admitted Actual Fellows.

Mr. John Walker Knight was at the same time elected to the vacant Demyship.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—Six new schemes, "provisionally registered," made their appearance during the past week. A new proposal for three railways upon the atmospheric principle has been projected, direct from Windsor, through Staines and Brentford, to Knightsbridge; the Windsor terminus at a point near the Nelson public house, between Windsor and Runnymede, about a mile from the town, and a short distance from Frogmore. It is intended that an electric telegraph shall extend the whole distance.—The Committee of the Bury and Thetford, and Eastern Counties (Cambridge and Bury St. Edmunds) Railways, have negatived the preambles of both Bills.—Last week was remarkable for the extent of its pleasure trips and immense trains, which were scouring the country, not only on the ordinary pleasure lines, such as the Dover and Brighton, but upon most of the commercial lines in the north. The Manchester and Leeds have commenced running their two-hour express train between the termini. The cheap trains on Sunday last brought from Liverpool to Manchester 7,000, who visited Cheshire and the Rock Lights.—The Committee of the Ryde and Tenterden Railway Bill have decided that the preamble was not proved.

In the important case of the London and York Railway Bill, the Committee have decided that the preamble was proved.—An erroneous statement has been in circulation respecting the speed of the express trains. On the London and Birmingham line it has been ascertained that the speed, instead of 43, is nearly 46 miles per hour.—The Committee of the Runcorn and Preston Brook Railway have decided that the preamble was not proved.

The Lords' Committees have decided that the preambles of the following bills have been proved:—The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton; the Oxford and Rugby; and the South Wales Railway Bill.—The House of Commons' Committee on the Cambridge and Huntingdon Railway Bill have declared the preamble to be proved.—Yesterday (Friday) the Lords' Committees decided that the preambles of the following bills were proved:—The South Eastern (Extension to Tunbridge Wells), the Monmouth and Hereford, and the Portsmouth direct

POSTSCRIPT.

PREPARATIONS AT COBLENZ IN HONOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT.—A letter from Berlin, of the 18th instant, says—"The King has just ordered all bands of the eight corps of the army, stationed in the Rhenish Provinces, to assemble at Coblenz, to execute, in the evening of the 12th of August next, the day on which the Queen of England will arrive at the Palace of Brühl, near that city, a grand military concert, similar to that given some years since at Kalisch, in Poland, in presence of the Emperor Nicholas and the late King Frederick William III., when the Russian and Prussian troops were encamped in that neighbourhood. Decorative painters and upholsterers have left Berlin for Coblenz, to prepare the Royal apartments in that city, where the King proposes to give three grand balls in honour of her Britannic Majesty. The sojourn of our Court in the Rhenish Province will be about three weeks, and during that period the two steamers belonging to the Cologne Company will be placed at its disposal."

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—His Majesty, attended by his suite, left town yesterday (Friday), shortly after two o'clock, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Two of the Royal carriages, with outriders, conveyed his Majesty and attendants to the terminus of the South Western Railway at Nine Elms, where a special train was waiting to convey the Royal party to Gosport. During the morning most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and a number of the principal nobility, called at Mivart's Hotel, to pay their respects to his Majesty.

VAUXHALL GARDENS AGAIN FOR SALE.—On Thursday, the premises known as Vauxhall Gardens were put up to public competition at the Auction Mart, by Mr. Gadsden. The first offer for the principal lot, including the public gardens, rotunda, &c., was £10,000, and after much competition it was knocked down for £17,700; but at which price the auctioneer said it was not sold. The other two lots, consisting of a plot of ground at the west end of the gardens, and a family residence at the south-east corner, let at £100 a year, were also withdrawn.

THE EXCISE PROSECUTION AGAINST MESSRS. SMITH.—We have already stated that a compromise had been arranged between the Excise and Messrs. Smith, the distillers, by which all further proceedings would be stayed. We now find that Messrs. Smith have paid to Mr. Goodall, the chief collector of the eastern division of Excise, the sum of £10,000, with the understanding that all prosecutions on either side shall be withdrawn; and Messrs. Smith agree to remove or discontinue the use of the rectifying-house, the primary cause of the prosecution.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—James Seaward, a poor man, by trade a carpenter, residing in Somers-town, who has been for some time in great distress from the want of employment, on Thursday received the pleasing intelligence that he had become the possessor of a large fortune by the death of a brother in India, who had there amassed considerable wealth. His wife was actually on the way to pledge an article for food when the letter arrived bearing the welcome news that he was the owner of £15,000.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, at half past one, the *Wasp*, Richmond steamer, lying off Dyer's Hall Wharf, burst her boiler, injuring three or four of the engine men, but the stoker most severely, who was immediately taken to the hospital. Fortunately the passengers had not begun to embark.

THE MURDER OF THE CREW OF THE "WASP."—Contrary to general expectation, the men charged with this horrid crime are to be tried at the present assizes, at Exeter. Up to Tuesday evening no bill had been drawn, though Mr. Godson, M.P. for Kidderminster, the standing counsel to the Admiralty, had arrived in the town to conduct the case for the prosecution. We understand Mr. R. P. Collier is the only counsel retained for the defence. Serva is the only one of the prisoners who is described in the calendar as being able to read and write well; some only do it indifferently, and others not at all. Serva has, since his removal to the gaol, given way to great despondency, and they all entertained the idea that they had been tried at Plymouth, and were only left for execution. The Consul-General from London has had several interviews, in which he had endeavoured to raise their drooping spirits by explaining the exact position in which they are placed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—We find by the latest Paris papers that the powerful chief Abd-el-Kader, who it was thought was subjugated, has re-appeared, so that another demonstration against Morocco is by no means impossible, the provisions of the treaty being thus violated. We translate the following account from the *Journal des Débats*:—"Letters from Algiers of the 16th state in a positive manner that Abd-el-Kader has returned into Morocco. He had rejoined his Deira, which is still encamped on the banks of the Mellonia; but is at Lika, in the Sahara, on the southern part of the territory of the Hallafs, to the south of Ouchda. It may be remembered that Taza is the principal town of this important tribe, and that towards the end of last year Muley-Aberhaman sent positive orders to the Hallafs, forbidding them to hold any communication with Abd-el-Kader. It is thought that the Emir has with him at Lika about from 500 to 600 horsemen. Scarcely had our indefatigable enemy re-entered the Moorish territory, than he recommenced his intrigues to keep the minds of the Arabs in a state of agitation and uneasiness. He sent letters to all the tribes of the south, announcing that in twenty days he should make a movement towards the east, to return into Algeria. He declares that he has with him about 3000 cavalry, and soon expects considerable reinforcements. The greater number of the Marabouts who were the instigators and leaders in the recent insurrections in the Dahra and the Ouarensenis, having with great difficulty escaped the resentment of the people, who wished to place themselves under French authority, have taken refuge in Morocco, and rejoined the Emir. These accounts have doubtless been much exaggerated by the Arab couriers; but, making due allowance for this, it will be necessary to watch with attention the part of the country bordering on Morocco. Abd-el-Kader appears to have chosen Djebel-Amour for the centre of his fresh attempts against Algeria. The range of mountains is situated under the meridian of the Miliana, at about fifty leagues to the south, and is not less than fifteen leagues in length, and between ten and eleven in breadth."

SPAIN.—The Paris journals of Wednesday contain accounts from Barcelona of the 17th, stating that disturbances had broken out at Tarragona and Reuss, but that they were effectually put down. By our own accounts we learn that this was really the case; but we are assured that there are several bands on the mountains, and that the seeds of a more important revolt than that which has just been quelled have been sown. Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th. The *Heraldo* states that the following are to form the new Council of State:—The Marquis de Miraflores, the Marquis de Vilagaria, the Duke de Frias, and MM. Sancho Olivan, Burgos, Rios Rosas, Ponzoa, Gallardo, Ruiz de la Vega, Gonzales Romero, Ballasteros, and Perez.

TRIPOLI AND TUNIS.—The Bey of Tripoli has declared war against the Bey of Tunis. A letter from the latter place, dated the evening of the 9th instant announces that the Bey had just received both the declaration of war and the news of hostilities having already commenced on the frontiers of the two states.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—It is generally reported that the Earl of Lonsdale will retire from the office of Postmaster-General immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—The demise of Earl Grey and Viscount Canterbury causes two vacancies in the Governorship of the Charterhouse.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB, ST. JAMES'S.—The drawing-rooms of this much-admired structure are being gilded and decorated in a most costly manner; indeed so extensive are the works intended to be carried out that the apartments will not be opened to the members this season. The club has recently been viewed by several hundred persons, including most of the nobility and gentry of both great parties. We may mention the names of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the members of the late and present Ministries, &c.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On Wednesday the annual meeting, and the distribution of prizes to the successful students, took place at the rooms, Somerset House. The Right Hon. Lord Colborne presided. There were a large number of fashionable ladies present. The rooms were hung with specimens of the students' skill, most of which were performances reflecting great credit on the scholars themselves, as well as on those to whom the direction of their studies has been entrusted. Mr. Heath Wilson read the report, which stated that the students had made great progress in their studies, and that the designs this year were greatly superior in execution, and displayed more taste, than those of any former year. The report was adopted, and the prizes distributed to the successful students, the Noble Chairman accompanying each with a few encouraging remarks. The prizes consisted of sums of money from 30s. up to eight guineas, and were sixty in number, and were awarded for designs in carpets, paper-hangings, handkerchiefs, chandeliers, and every conceivable branch of manufacture, as well as for paintings, drawings, and sculpture, &c. The principal prizes were adjudged to Messrs. Harvey, Cadman, Pearce, Jefferson, Denby, Longford, Wise, O'Reilly, Durrant, Abercrombie, and Wells; in the female school, to Misses Filmore, Cooke, Bragg, Smith, Hunter, Shaw, Jennings, Farrer, and Culbard.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners for the Improvement of London have it in contemplation to open a most important avenue from the west end of the town to the city. This new street is to continue the line opened from Coventry-street through Leicester square to Long-acre, from the corner of Bow-street obliquely across Drury-lane, to Carey-street, on the south side of Lincoln's Inn-fields; thence across Chancery-lane through the Rolls property, midway between Holborn and Fleet-street, to Farringdon-street, and passing under an arch to the wide part of the Old Bailey. This valuable opening is again to be intersected by a wide street extending from the north side of St. Clement's church, known as Pickett place, into the centre of Lincoln's Inn-fields, across which the street will go directly into Holborn, to join Red Lion street, and thence direct to the Foundling Hospital, thus opening a noble avenue from the north to the south side of London.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis in the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 567—a number which shows the health of London to be considerably above its average. The weekly average of deaths for the last five years, has been 963, and for the last five summers, 904. The number of births in the week was 1306.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE "ACTIVE" FRIGATE.—The *Active* 36-gun frigate was launched at Chatham on Saturday. This splendid built frigate glided into the river Medway amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled spectators, amounting to about 4000 persons, the band of the Marines and the Dockyard band playing "Rule Britannia." The launch was most beautiful, and, having no shed over the ship, gave a full view to every spectator. The keel of the ship was laid down on the 26th of August, 1836, by the late master builder, Mr. Stone. The figure-head is a beautiful likeness of her Majesty. The ship has an elegant elliptical stern. Her launching draught of water, on being moored alongside the *Isis*, was 16 feet 2 inches fore, and 12 feet 10 inches aft. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 160 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 130 feet 9½ inches; extreme breadth, 49 feet 9 inches; breadth for tonnage, 48 feet 4 inches; tonnage, old rate, 1627 31.94; new, 1021 877.3599.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—It is reported that the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., brother of the Earl of Brownlow, is to be the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

COURT MARTIAL IN INDIA.—A European Court-martial was held at Belgaum, on Monday the 7th of April, for the purpose of trying Lieut.-Colonel Wallace of the 20th Regiment of her Majesty's Native Infantry, on charges of having been guilty of highly irregular conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and contempt of authority, in having while in command of the first brigade of the field force employed in the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree States disobeyed orders, communicated to him by the Assistant Adjutant General of the southern division of the army, by attacking a place called Sevapoor, whereas he was distinctly ordered to abstain as much as possible from offensive operations or attack till the time arrived for making a simultaneous attack, thereby frustrating the plan of attack communicated to him by letter. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charges, with the exception of the words "to the great injury of the public service," and sentenced him to be suspended from the rank, pay, and allowances of Lieut.-Colonel for six months.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A NICE LEGAL POINT.—In the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S Court, on Monday, an application was made in the case of Lyon v. M'Gill. It was a suit of an unusual character. The public probably recollect that in March, 1842, a Miss Crellin, of Liverpool, was carried off by John Orr M'Gill to Gretna-green; that resistance on her part was provided against by the use of drugs, and that when labouring under their influence, and incapable of understanding what was taking place, a marriage ceremony of some kind was performed, by which it was sought to make her the wife of M'Gill. This person was tried at Lancaster, at the Summer Assizes of the same year, for the forcible abduction in question, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The plaintiffs in the present suit are the owners of some property which was mortgaged as long ago as 1785, to secure £200, and afterwards a further sum of the same amount. This debt is now owing to Miss Crellin; and some irregularity having occurred in the payment of the interest, she commenced an action of ejectment in the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, to recover possession of the property. The present bill was filed in December, 1843, to redeem the mortgage, and, as a doubt had been raised whether the money is properly payable to Miss Crellin or to M'Gill, or, in other words, whether the marriage ceremony has, in fact, made her the wife of M'Gill, the bill prays, in addition to the prayer usual in bills for redemption, that she and her alleged husband may inter-plead together, to settle this question. A long argument took place, and Sir J. Wigram said he must consider the case before he gave judgment. On Tuesday his Honour pronounced his decision. He said that it appeared by the case stated by Miss Crellin in her answer, that the difficulty had arisen from no act of hers; that she had been a party grievously injured; and there was, therefore, in this stage of the cause, no ground for the interference of this Court. If the adverse claim of the alleged husband were of any validity, that fact would constitute a defence to the proceeding at law in the ejectment.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—At the Assizes at LINCOLN, on Tuesday, June Bell, aged thirty-seven, was charged with having, at Lacey, on the 25th of March last, poisoned her husband Edward Bell, by means of arsenic. The prisoner, a woman in the lower ranks of life, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wildman conducted the case on the part of the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The first witness called was a surgeon, named Lappington, of Great Grimsby, who proved that on the 13th March he attended the deceased, who was labouring under a congested state of the viscera of the abdomen, and was, by the witness, considered on the following day to be in imminent danger. This was on the Friday. On the four following days he considered him to be a little better. Saw him lying dead on the 26th of March. Asked the prisoner if she had administered the medicines he (the witness) had sent. She replied, they had been properly administered, but her husband had been worse the whole of the night. Witness, in conjunction with the assistance of Mr. Bell and Mr. Kealey, made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Was present when two tests were applied to the contents of the stomach: ammonia, or sulphate of copper, was the first which indicated the presence of arsenic promptly; ammonia and nitrate of silver were also tried, and indicated arsenic. After the *post mortem* examination was made, the prisoner spoke to witness and Mr. Bell, as they came out of the house, saying, "I hope you have found nothing you can lay to my charge." Witness said, "justice will be done to you, Mrs. Bell," and left the house. The immediate cause of death witness considered to be arsenic. Mr. Bell, a surgeon and apothecary at Great Grimsby, corroborated the last witness as to making the examination of the contents of the stomach. Had some conversation with the prisoner as to her husband's symptoms. Told her it was a serious loss she had sustained, and asked whether she had noticed any particular symptoms her husband had complained of the night before his death. She said "no;" and in reply to questions, said he had not suffered from vomiting after taking Mr. Lappington's medicines, that he had not complained of heat or burning in the throat, or of urgent thirst. Mr. Pearsall, a chemist at Hull, and who had been lecturer on chemistry at the Medical School there, tested the contents of the stomach. He observed the stomach covered with white particles. Mr. Lappington took one on his finger. Thought it might be flour or starch. Analysed it, and found it was arsenic. Considers the quantity found sufficient to cause death. Mr. Watson, who keeps a chemist's shop at Lacey, deposed to prisoner buying a quarter of a pound of arsenic and some soft soap the evening before the death. She said she wanted to kill bugs, the same as last year. She had some arsenic for that purpose last year. A female, who was in the house, proved that on the evening in question prisoner mixed up some arrow root, and gave it to her husband. He tasted it, said it was nasty, and would have no more. There were some other trifling circumstances in the case, but nothing tending to criminate the prisoner directly. The deceased had been in a very bad state, and had been accustomed to take laudanum, and even arsenic, as a medicine, and he might have helped himself, or the prisoner might have given him some at his desire, and been afraid to mention it. Moreover, nothing came out to show that deceased and his wife were ever upon other than affectionate terms. At the time her husband died, besides deceased and herself, there were in the house three children, the prisoner's mother, and two other persons. The learned judge (Mr. Justice Maule) summed up with great impartiality, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

POLICE.

THE REAL MR. AND MRS. CAUDLE AT BOW-STREET.—On Monday Mr. Jardine was detained a considerable time in hearing the multifarious details of a charge against a Mr. and Mrs. Caudle, who were brought before his worship for quarrelling and creating an obstruction in Brydges-street, Strand, at the unreasonable hour of two o'clock on Saturday morning last. The case had been deferred, at the request of Mr. Caudle, who attended on Monday with a certificate from Mrs. Caudle's medical attendant, alleging that she was suffering from a sort of mental derangement brought on by excessive irritability. On this occasion Mr. Caudle ventured, in his wife's absence, to inform his worship that his good lady "was not always an angel," and the proceedings of Tuesday afforded a pretty conclusive demonstration of the fact. Long before the case came on Mrs. Caudle was heard haranguing her partner in the waiting room, it having been found impossible to keep her quiet. On entering the dock she indignantly ordered the gaoler not to lay his hands upon her, and, before any witness had been examined, called upon the magistrate for permission to address the court. It was amusing to observe the submissive but useless entreaties of Mr. Caudle to Mrs. Caudle, during the inquiry, to keep the latter calm.—A constable of the F Division stated that he saw Mrs. Caudle, surrounded by several others, opposite a public-house, having words with her husband, and, on interfering to prevent an obstruction of the way, she behaved with such violence towards him that he was compelled, with the assistance of another policeman, to conduct her to the Bow-street station. The charge against Mr. Caudle was for interfering on her behalf.—Mr. Caudle was here about to say a word, but was instantly stopped by Mrs. Caudle, who desired him to be silent. Mr. Caudle gave way, and his wife commenced, in spite of the interference of the magistrate, who repeatedly told her that the case for the complainant was not finished.—Mrs. Caudle: But I insist on speaking before Mr. Caudle, your worship.—The constable said that Mrs. Caudle seemed tipsy.—Mrs. Caudle: Topsy! Gracious heavens. Sir, I am a most respectable woman, and Mr. Caudle has been a most respectable man. It is true he now holds a humble situation, but there was a time when he would

have spurned it.—Mr. Caudle: Never mind that, now.—Mrs. Caudle: Now I beg you will not interrupt me, Sir. Please your worship I have suffered much, very much of late from our reduced position, and on Friday night I went into Brydges-street, to see if Mr. Caudle wasn't coming home, when I heard a woman ask him for half a crown that he owed her.—Mr. Caudle again interfered. Mrs. Caudle: Ah, you may well be ashamed of it. Well, your worship, of course I was excited, and as a respectable married woman who had been well brought up, being now at the present time under the doctor's hands, I told Mr. Caudle my mind, as I have a right to do, and always will, your worship. And what right has the police to interfere between man and wife?—Mr. Caudle: That's enough, my dear.—Mrs. Caudle: Enough, indeed; of course it is, as you always say before I have spoken a word. But I never insult any one, your worship, as Mr. Caudle knows, and therefore I cannot bear an insult. But, your worship, Mr. Caudle may speak first.—Mr. Caudle observed that, hearing a voice which he knew to be his wife's, he merely went out to see what was the matter.—Mr. Jardine: Are the defendants known?—Mrs. Caudle: I should think we were, Sir, and if you will allow me to speak, I—Mr. Jardine: Do be quiet, woman.—Mrs. Caudle: Very well, Sir, I will be quiet. As you won't let me speak, of course I won't. But this I will say.—Mr. Boustead, the clerk: Will you listen to the magistrate?—Here some respectfully-dressed people deposed as to the peaceable disposition of Mr. Caudle, and the respectability of Mrs. Caudle, who, it was stated, suffered from extreme irritability, and Mrs. Caudle requested her husband to show the Court a quantity of hair which she had pulled from her head that very day.—Mr. Jardine said that, however respectable Mrs. Caudle might be, she was evidently an inveterate talker, and a most violent woman.—Mrs. Caudle: A violent woman!—Mr. Boustead, the Clerk: Be quiet, will you? Don't interrupt the magistrate.—Mr. Jardine: I shall fine her £3 for assaulting the police, and creating a disturbance: if she has a good character, I cannot congratulate her on her behaviour upon this occasion. I shall fine the husband £1.—Mrs. Caudle: Very well, your worship. Three pounds! Now, I tell you, once for all, that I will go to gaol. Caudle, you stay where you are, and mind your work, and god be for ever, for you will never see me again. When I am in gaol I will destroy myself. I will, as sure as God's in Heaven I will, and there will be an end to my wretched existence. Good by, Caudle.—Mrs. Caudle was then removed from the bar by the united efforts of two constables, who could with difficulty only prevent her from commencing her promised attack upon her hair. For some time after being locked up she was heard repeating her determination to put an end to her existence. Mr. Caudle attended on Wednesday to beg a mitigation of the fine, in order that Mrs. Caudle might be released from her present confinement. Mr. Jardine, however, declined to entertain the application.

A HOPEFUL SET OF JUVENILES.—At the MANSION HOUSE, on Wednesday, four boys, *Smith, King, Grapes, and Lavender*, were charged with having attempted to pick pockets.—The prisoners, who have been all known to the police as thieves, were seen following ladies in the street. The tallest of them expanded the skirts of his blouse in such a manner as to conceal the two most diminutive of the gang, while the fourth lingered behind, watching the several officers, and ready to give an alarm to his companions.—The manner in which the boys contrived to surround those whom they marked out as victims having been described, and the policemen having given evidence as to the former sentences of the prisoners, King said, "My lord, these fellows will swear anything, and I'll take good care they'll have reason to remember it."—The Lord Mayor: What do you mean by that?—King: They shall find it out, that's all, as they shall know. They're safe to remember it, and no mistake.—Grapes: They say that I'm a bad 'un. Now they know nothing about me at all. I put my hand into nobody's pocket but my own; that's more than any one of them can say. (A laugh.)—Gooch, the principal turnkey of the Compter: My lord, this boy who now speaks has been at this bar several times, and he has also been committed to Newgate from this place.—Grapes: No such a thing. It wasn't from here I was committed, but from Marlborough-street; so you know but little about it, old fellow.—The Lord Mayor: And what was the verdict?—Grapes: I got over it, to be sure; but I did nothing as I ought to be afraid of. It was for a few cigars, but I never had one of them, and I am following an honest calling now.—Lavender: Depend upon it, my lord, that you are 'posed upon by these police fellows. There's nothing they ain't up to, and I wouldn't believe one of 'em on his oath.—Smith said he was walking by himself, having no acquaintance at all with the three other boys, when the police accused him of being an accomplice in picking pockets.—The Lord Mayor: King, I sentence you to three months in the House of Correction; and, as you have threatened the officers, you must, at the expiration of that time, find bail to two sureties of £20 each, to keep the peace towards them for six months. The other three prisoners to imprisonment in Bridewell, each for three months.—The prisoners were then removed. As they were leaving the bar they rallied at, but did not menace, the police.

***A CASE OF MR. JOHN FIDDES.**—In our paper of the 12th instant we gave a report of the commitment of Mr. John Fiddes from Marylebone Police Office, on a charge of having stolen six silver forks, value £7 10s., from the shop of Messrs. Osborne and Co., No. 22, St. James's street. A Correspondent, under the signature of "Fair Play," but who also gave his name and address, informs us that "the Grand Jury have ignored the bill," and requests us to give the same publicity to that fact. If we had seen a statement to that effect in any of the papers, or if any authorised report had been sent to us, we should have noticed it last week, it being our practice and desire to report all cases impartially, with their results; but there was nothing of the kind until Thursday last, when the *Globe* mentioned that the bill had been ignored. It was with pain that we gave publicity to such a charge against a gentleman, and we are happy to find that the Grand Jury did not think there were grounds to proceed with it; but duty to the public compels us to notice alleged offences, without respect to persons.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—We understand that Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the sister to the Earl of Pomfret; and that the worthy baronet's sister is about to be married to the eldest son of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

In our paper of the 28th ult., we gave a description of the grand nava spectacle, which took place at Spithead, on the Monday previous, and accompanied the same by numerous engravings, illustrative of the various manoeuvres and evolutions of the Experimental Squadron, when inspected by her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Last week we detailed the departure of the squadron on Tuesday week, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen Dowager, and other Royal and distinguished personages, who had assembled to witness the grand and imposing spectacle. We now present to our readers an accurate view of the departure of the squadron, with some additional particulars by our correspondent at the Isle of Wight.

The fleet being all under weigh, with their sails extended to the breeze, which from noon had gradually died away, and for some little while it was imagined the fleet would get becalmed, and have to come to anchor—the whole atmosphere above looked anything but propitious for the occasion, while on the other hand the clouds assumed a *thundery* appearance, but the gloom "wore off," and the breeze again freshened. At twenty-five minutes past one H.M.S. *Queen* passed between the *Superb* and *Rodney*, closely followed by the remainder of the squadron; and here we may observe, that although, without disparagement to the gallant officers and crew of the *Queen*, that noble ship, though slower in her movements than the rest of the fleet in getting under weigh, when her canvas was full, she "walked a-head" of her companions.

Abreast the *Warner* (a buoy with the beacon), the fleet were compact, and sailing in the following order:—H.M.S. *Queen* leading, abreast of which was the *Rodney*, then close upon her the *Superb* and *Albion*; a short distance from them the *Canopus*, *Vanguard*, and *Trafalgar*, neck-and-neck, followed behind by the *St. Vincent*. Although the breeze was not sufficiently strong to note any particular advantage of one ship over the other, still, as all got under way together, such were the positions each occupied when abreast the *Warner*.

At this time her Majesty, in the Royal yacht, passed through the fleet. Each ship, as the yacht passed, manned her lower and topmast rigging with their respective crews, the effect of which was novel and grand beyond description. At forty minutes past two a signal was made from the Admiral's ship, the *St. Vincent*, (which was the sternmost ship,) to the fleet to "shorten tack," and which was immediately answered by the respective ships taking in their studding-sails and royals, and hauling up their courses. This signal was followed by another, to the effect that each vessel should take up her appointed position. The *Albion* "hove to," allowing the Admiral and the *Trafalgar* to pass a head, while the other ships, one by one, wore under easy sail to their respective berths. The *Queen*, which was the head-most ship, "wore round," and returned by the wind, on the larboard tack, until she became the sternmost ship of the weather division, when she tacked and fell into her station. In this position they proceeded to sea, the Royal yacht accompanying the fleet some considerable distance a-head. Abreast of Sandown Bay, the numerous merchant steamers and yachts put about and returned to Spithead, with the exception of the R. Y. S. *Kestrel*, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough, which vessel accompanies the squadron with the R. Y. S. *Xarifa*, the Earl of Wilton, and a few other noblemen and distinguished members, in their yachts.

At thirty-seven minutes past four the Royal yacht hove in sight from Spithead, and at a quarter to five passed the *Hibernia*, which ship manned yards as her Majesty passed, the band on board playing "God save the Queen," the Royal yacht being followed in her wake by the *Princess Alice*, then the *Fairy*, and *Black Eagle*; after the Royal yacht had passed about a mile to the westward of the *Hibernia*, that ship fired a parting salute; the *Queen* Dowager and Royal visitors on board the *Princess Alice* disembarked at Ryde; and the Royal yacht, accompanied by her tender, the *Fairy*, proceeded towards Osborne House.

The Experimental Squadron consists of:—

Starboard Division—*St. Vincent*, 120, Captain R. F. Rowley—Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; *Trafalgar*, 120, Captain F. Martin; *Queen*, 110, Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B.; *Albion*, 92, Captain Lockyer, C.B.
Larboard, or Port Division—*Vanguard*, 80, Captain G. W. Willis; *Canopus*,



HER MAJESTY'S EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

RELIC OF NELSON.

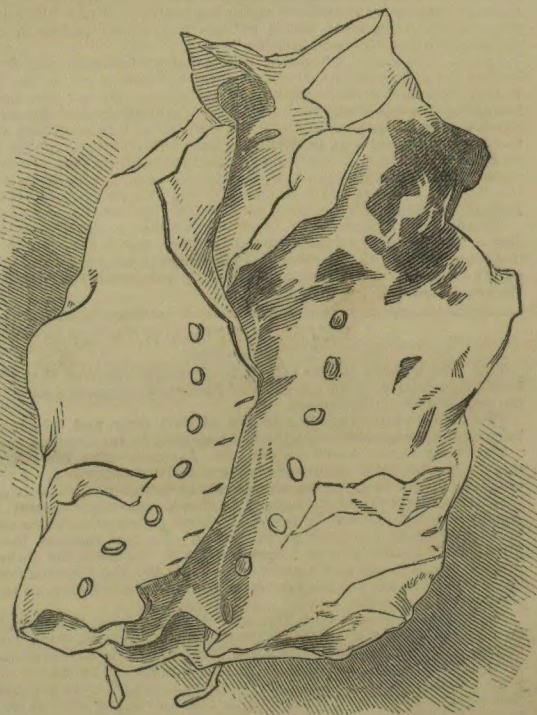
64, Captain Moresby, C.B.; *Rodney*, 90, Captain Collier, C.B.; *Superb*, 80, Captain A. L. Corry.
Steam Sloop, *The Rattler*, 5, Commander H. Smith (b).
The whole squadron, which presents a total of 781 guns, and nearly 7000 men, is stored and provisioned for five months, and, with the exception of the officers and crew, may be said to be complete; the cruise will, however, benefit the whole, and render them fit for actual service, should the nation ever require them.

An interesting relic of Nelson has just been discovered; and some interest also attaches to the manner in which it has been secured to the nation. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his laborious researches for editing the hero's "Despatches," had satisfied himself that the Coat and Waistcoat which Nelson wore when he fell at Trafalgar were carefully preserved.

In pursuance of the Admiral's directions, they were given, with several other things, by Sir Thomas Hardy, his captain, to Lady Hamilton; by her they were transferred, under peculiar circumstances, to a late Alderman of London; and they remained in possession of the Alderman's widow. The lady is not rich, and she asked £150 for the relic. The sum being beyond his own means, Sir Harris determined to raise it by subscription, in order that the Coat and Waistcoat might be deposited, like the coat which Nelson wore at the battle of the Nile, in Greenwich Hospital. With that view, he put the proposition in writing, and had it printed as a circular. Before issuing the circular, however, he sent a copy to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who immediately desired that the purchase might be made for himself, as he should feel "pride and pleasure" in presenting the precious memorials to Greenwich



THE COAT WORN BY NELSON, AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.



THE WAISTCOAT.

Hospital. Sir Harris Nicolas took them to the Royal purchaser on Wednesday week; and we understand that the Prince manifested a very fine feeling on the occasion. There is kind and generous wisdom in this act; for nothing could so help to identify the Queen's husband with the British people as such little tributes to their maritime pride. The coat is thus described in Sir Harris Nicolas's circular; and it will be seen that it has an historical value:—"The coat is the undress uniform of a vice-admiral, lined with white silk, with lace on the cuffs, and epaulettes. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are sewn on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them; which disproves the story, that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle! The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away; which agrees with Dr. Sir William Beattie's account of Lord Nelson's death, and with the fact that pieces of the bullion and pad of the epaulette adhered to the ball, which is now in her Majesty's possession. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood." These details originally appeared in the *Spectator* newspaper. The relic will, in a few days, through the generosity of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, be deposited in Greenwich Hospital.



EARL GREY.

How still hath been the name
Through many a changing year,
That once burn'd up, with soul of flame
To all the nation dear !
Of late, how little heard,
Amid the general doom,
While its proud wearer trod in peace
His journey to the Tomb !
But there shall burn a light—
A pure and warming ray—
To make that page of history bright,
Where shines the name of GREY !
The silver and the snow
Shed reverence round his brow—
But he is throned amid the glow
Of brighter halos now !
The memory of the man
Who went away from earth
With such a still and noiseless step,
Hath now its noblest birth !
Now flash enkindling thoughts
Of all his patriot-fame,
And Glory, on her altars proud,
Pours incense to his name !
All Virtue seemed to take
In that man's life a pride :
How long and splendidly he lived !
How peacefully he died !
How full of dignity he wore
The grandeur of his prime !
How calmly put it all away,
To bow to God and Time !
His guerdon was—friend's love,
His gain—respect from foes !
His character—a sun's decline,
As pure as when it rose !
His loud, full, fearless word,
Made ELOQUENCE rejoice,
Long LIBERTY shall haunt her soul,
With echoes of his voice !
His Nature one of truth,
His Fame outshone his birth ;
His patriot ardour finely tried,
And finely proved of worth !
His Country now proclaims
What glorious race he ran,
Who added lustre to the PEER,
And died the STAINLESS MAN !

The death of Earl Grey has taken from among us the last of that circle of Statesmen, whose names, acts, and policy have become matters of history. And to give a sketch of the career of the noble Earl, is, in truth, to revive the history

of the past, for he had for many years, withdrawn from political affairs, and ceased to interfere with the struggles and contests of these latter days ; the "fitful fever" of life might be said to have ceased with him long before that great change, which the advances of age and infirmities so naturally lead all men to prepare for. The noble Earl had long outlived the friends of his youth, and the companions or competitors with whom he acted, or whom he opposed, in his manhood and maturity. And few of those with whom his name is thus associated were as happy in their closing scene as this venerable nobleman. Pitt died in the vigour of his faculties, outworn with toils and anxieties, his heart broken, it is said, by the event of the Battle of Austerlitz, and the triumph of Napoleon, with whom it seemed impossible for the whole Continent to cope ; Fox expired just as he had gained office ; the last days of Sheridan were darkened by want—the man in whom princes delighted being left by princes to starve ; Castlereagh fell by his own hand ; Perceval by that of the assassin ; and Canning sank to the grave with a "world-weary" spirit, the victim of intrigue, cabal, and party ingratitude, for his plebeian birth was never forgotten, and his rise resented as an intrusion. Earl Grey, after a long life, occupied with labours which were crowned with success at last, has gone to the grave in the fullness of time—

"Gathered, not harshly plucked, for death mature,"

surrounded by an almost patriarchal family, conscious of having discharged his allotted task, and respected by a whole people, who found in him a champion in days when the popular cause was proscribed, and liberal opinions a disqualification for the service of the Crown. In English history Earl Grey will fill a high and important place. He was born March 13, 1764, being son of the first Earl Grey, who, when Sir Charles Grey, was a distinguished military commander, having served at the memorable battle of Minden, the siege and conquest of Quebec, under General Wolfe. His mother was the daughter of George Gulz, Esq., of Southwick. He received his education first at Eton, and subsequently at King's College, Cambridge. When but 18, he visited the Continent, and made the tour of several of the European states. He returned to his native country in 1786. In the latter mentioned year he was returned to Parliament for the county of Northumberland, the vacancy having been occasioned by the elevation of Lord Lovaine to the Upper House. He had not, however, completed his 21st year until two or three days previous to that on which he took his seat. He almost immediately joined the Whig party, then in Opposition, under Charles Fox. His first speech was delivered in the debate on Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, and gave presage of the talent by which his long parliamentary career was subsequently distinguished. The oratorical ability which he displayed on this occasion secured him a foremost position in the house, and, during the same session, which was his first, he was named one of the managers in the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

The recently published Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope contain a curious reminiscence of the noble Earl at this period of his life ; she says :—"I can recollect, when I was ten or twelve years old, going to Hastings's trial. My garter somehow came off, and was picked up by Lord Grey, then a young man. At this hour, as if it were in a picture, I can see his handsome, but very pale face, his broad forehead ; his corbeau coat, with cut steel buttons ; his white satin waistcoat and breeches, and the buckles in his shoes. He saw from whom the garter fell, but, observing my confusion, did not wish to increase it, and, with infinite delicacy, gave the garter to the person who sat there to serve tea and coffee."

In 1792, Mr. Grey became a member of the Whig Club, and shortly afterwards of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the People," the avowed object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of parliamentary representation. At the head of this formidable association stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party. Mr. Fox, however, declined to enrol his name among them, observing, "Though I perceive great and enormous abuses, I do not see the remedy." The society, however, continued to grow in numbers and to increase in influence. A series of resolutions, passed at the meetings, and a declaration of the principles and objects of the society were printed and extensively circulated. On the 30th of April, Mr. Grey gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion which, in the course of the next session, he should submit to the consideration of the house, the object of which was a reform in the representation of the people. The debate which arose on the mo-

tion when it was brought forward in the following session, and the struggles to which the desire in the country for the attainment of the object gave rise, which were continued for numerous years, are matters of history. The contest was severe and protracted. Its progress was occasionally interrupted by various circumstances ; but, like a river, the current of which has received a temporary check, on the removal of the obstructions the onward course of public opinion was accelerated, and at length irresistible.

Earl Grey, though the most conspicuous of the reformers of that time, cannot however, be strictly styled the father of reform. Reform was agitated thirty years before he was born. In 1734, Mr. William Bromley, the member for Norwich, introduced it to Parliament by a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. Sir Thomas Carew and Sir John Glynn afterwards introduced similar motions in 1745 and 1759 ; and what is the most remarkable of all, in 1782 William Pitt demanded a committee to inquire into the state of the representation ; and afterwards, in 1783 and 1785, followed up the subject by motions of a more specific nature—in fact, for abolishing the rotten boroughs and throwing their representation into the counties and large manufacturing towns. It is, therefore singular enough that William Pitt was really the father of Reform, though he afterwards turned so savagely on his own child, and like old Saturn wanted to devour it. It is not the less singular that, as the Whigs were the party who deprived the country of Triennial Parliaments, and forced upon it the Septennial Act, so the Tories and Jacobites were the most strenuous of the original advocates of Reform, and spoke and voted in favour of Mr. Bromley's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act.

He did not originate parliamentary reform in this country, but he took it up in the generous glow of his youth ; he defended it in its childhood from the unnatural fury of its apostate father ; he maintained its cause for half a century ; and having seen it triumph to the extent of his most sanguine expectation, he retired to that honourable seclusion which not only nature demanded, but which the nature of his political views demanded also.

In 1795 he had again to denounce the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He immediately afterwards moved, that Parliament should recommend to the Crown a peace with France ; showing that every day only added to the fruitless expense, the bloodshed and enslavement of the people of England. This motion was again rejected by a majority of 164. To make these reckless and criminal proceedings the more glaring, and to show that Ministers were equally prepared to squander the money of the industrious portion of the nation, on bloodshed abroad and debauchery at home ; a motion was made, for the second time, for the liquidation of the debts, and for a marriage settlement, of the Prince of Wales. This profligate youngster had hitherto had an allowance from the State of £60,000 per annum, which, so far from having been sufficient to pay for those shameless indulgences in which he was perpetually immersed, had left him covered with enormous debts. It was now, therefore, proposed to allow him £65,000 a year more ; i. e. to pay away the taxes wrung with an unrelenting hand from the horny fingers of labour to the amount of £125,000 a year for the indulgence of the follies, the unrestrained lusts, and riot of one man, and this too at a time when the whole nation was torn between the millstones of the most grinding system of taxation which the world had ever seen.

These circumstances seemed to rouse all the patriotism of Mr. Grey. He threw off all the conventional delicacy of terms, which ordinarily mark the language of the aristocracy toward the Royal blood, and gave vent to the voice of nature in the uncorrupted heart of man, which, when great occasions arise, puts down and silences every ordinary tone of ordinary intercourse. He boldly pronounced the conduct of the Prince, as derogatory to himself and dishonourable to the nation. Though the Prince then professed liberal principles, and the Whig party were about him, and expectant of power on his accession to the Crown ; these things did not weigh for a moment with Mr. Grey against the interests of the people, and the righteous maintenance of moral truth and purity. The Prince, with a want of tact which sufficiently showed that with all the cleverness which his scoundrelism gave him credit for, he had not the mind to recognise the proud honour of still higher minds, had already requested Mr. Grey to deny for him to Parliament the fact of his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert—a proposition which he rejected with scorn, and which more appropriately fell to the lot of Sheridan to accede to. And now, when Pitt talked of properly maintaining the dignity of

(Continued on page 60.)

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

We are in a world of vicissitude—and Society, whether political or literary, or simply domestic, will still have its round of strange freaks. The gaieties and the gravities mingle with odd satires upon each other, and what is the sorrowful pain of to-day becomes, as it were by harlequinism, the practical triumph of to-morrow. On the other hand, grievance adjusts itself into comedy, and so the world goes round.

In France the shame of the massacre of the Dabra is still overwhelming the public journals with the exception of two, which attempt to justify it upon the doctrine of necessity. But, alas! there was no necessity—even War cannot produce a condition of necessity against the blooming, unresisting takers of refuge from hot and angry pursuit—against women and children—against eight hundred human beings without power to harm the wolves that had tracked them to their cave. We can understand a necessity to drive them out and make them—easily as the alternative of humanity might have been effected—prisoners of war; but to devote them to a two days' slow fire—to forty-eight hours of flame, smoke, and suffocation—to long perishing agonies, and the most heart-rending and horrible of all the triumphs of blood—was an act which is scarcely to be palliated without participation in the crime; while to speak of its necessity is to indicate a wretchedness of principle, an absence of nature, and the most reckless barbarism of mind.

How wonderfully has death reaped his harvest in this year of 45. The epoch is positively rendered eventful by its obituary—the passing away of the renowned or mighty spirits of the age. The grave has literally yawned to the life of genius—and poets, philosophers, soldiers, and statesmen, have bent unto the common sickle, and been gathered in crowdful numbers under the Scythe of Time.

Last week an amiable poet and music-minstrel—and since our last paper three members of our Lower Legislature, and two such Peers as Lord Canterbury and Earl Grey—one the long respected and able Speaker of the Commons of his country—the other a venerable patriot of the people—an orator, a statesman, and the memorable Minister of Reform. We have elsewhere paid proper tribute to the memory of that nobleman.

At the Police Office, at Bow-street, we have had a little domestic diversion. Mr. and Mrs. Caudle have been brought up for a street row, and the lady committed in default of being able to pay the fine. Mr. Jardine has actually imprisoned the "Curtain Lecturer," and we have not yet heard of Punch bailing them out. On the contrary, we find the following in the news of the day:—

Mr. Caudle, whose loquacious better half was committed for a month on Tuesday, attended to beg a mitigation of the fine, in order that Mrs. Caudle might be released from her present confinement.

Mr. Jardine declined to entertain the application.

This coincidental misfortune will be a source of delight to our country contemporaries.

There has been a slight ruffling of the smooth sea of literature, somebody having put forward Mr. James, the novelist, as the Editor of "Ainsworth's Magazine." As Mr. James is not the Editor, he has advertised a reward for the discovery of the person who asserted the fact. So has Mr. Mortimer, the publisher of his new Romance in "Ainsworth's Magazine," commenced the very month of Mr. Ainsworth's removal to the "New Monthly." Now it would seem to the public—although they might have no right to set him down as Editor—that the name of Mr. James was intended to replace the defalcation of the name which had seceded; and no doubt such, in enlisting it, was the publisher's intent. Mr. James, however, announces himself as a contributor to "Ainsworth's Magazine," wherein his own name leads, and to the "New Monthly," under Ainsworth, where he is only let. We confess we should have been better pleased to have found Mr. James in only one of the two periodicals. It looks like a man writing against himself, or as if an author of celebrity should pen articles of fact or fiction, not being political, at the same moment, in the *Chronicle* and the *Times*. The double engagement is not harmonious; it does not speak much for the spirit of literary independence and scrupulousness of principle in appropriating the "value that is set upon one's name;" and it is only plain and honest to say that the circumstance is an unpleasant one, and calculated to impair the integrity of our common profession.

THE LATE J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

We last week appended, under feelings of true sorrow and most painful regret, a brief literary notice to the portrait of this gentle man, sweet poet, and distinguished composer. We have now to do a fairer justice to his memory than our hurried feelings would then permit, and to let Society know how much of the genius of the Gifted, and the amiability of the Good, passed away from our world of toil and trouble, when poor Wade breathed his last sigh. We who pen this poor tribute to a fine Memory, knew Wade well, over a period of many, many years.

We are unable to speak of his family—but he was an Irishman—a native, as we believe, of Dublin—whether some two or three years past, he went, with a Musical Company, enrolled by Lavenue, and in the society of Liszt. We have heard that he has a sister living in the same city.

Wade commenced his young life of literature in Trinity College, Dublin, where he received his education. He was a sound mathematician, and a fair classic, retaining a good memory of the authors of ancient Greece and Rome, and to the last fond of quoting them—always with a graceful and peculiar aptitude—speaking, in his conversation or writing, in his works. He was also a better modern linguist than we ordinarily meet—a well-read French scholar—a tolerable Italian—with a smattering of German and Spanish; and, in other respects, was a person of rare accomplishment of mind—refinement of feeling—and almost touchy sensitiveness of heart.

His musical genius—the inherent instinct of his soul—was deep and brilliant; it was the highest of the many gifts which he derived from God. To this genius he early in life added, by dint of *con amore* study, the most profound and wide-spread musical learning. No living man had such qualifications for writing musical history or musical criticism, if he had chosen to enrich those two branches of the world's literature with the solid structures he had reared within his mind. But *deus solum* stamps both learning and perseverance upon its works, and poor Wade was fitter for the song or the social circle, than the boldness and the toil required for giving the world permanent knowledge, and himself permanent renown.

Quickly, however, he sprang into the life, breath, and exuberance of a present time. He mixed in the musical circles of Dublin, and found himself at once understood—at once idolised. His muse for a time swayed that tuneful city; and at the head of every great musical movement, he led off life with a popularity as flattering to himself as it was creditable to the good taste of the community.

For a short period he travelled abroad; and, soon pressed by invitations from all the finest musical spirits of England, he came to this country and found himself a musical lion in the Modern Babylon. Society everywhere welcomed him. He took up his quarters at the Salopian Hotel, and from one of its "stillest apartments," sent forth their musical inspiration into the drawing-rooms of fashion—flooded the evening parties and little family reunions of more domestic circles with beautiful melody wedded to winning words, and blending the poet and composer in the one oracle spoke with a voice of double sweetness which fascinated and was wooed at once. He shared with Haynes Bayley the palm of the hour—though when the latter fled to the *salons* of the noble, Wade sought the society of conviviality and the circle of kindred spirits, among whom he loved to talk and dream. His "Meet me by Moonlight," and the thousand graceful stanzas of popularity which shot from the same galaxy, were the spoil of the organ grinders, and kept the streets alive.

Suddenly the dynasty of the Italian Opera was changed, and Wade was destined to conduct the best music of the most severe audience in the world. He was appointed by Monck Mason, the then lessee, to the same high and honourable position which Costa now occupies with so much power and *éclat*. The good taste of the appointment was universally confessed and applauded. About the same time, Wade brought out a volume of poems, which met with the general approval of the press; and, while all knew he was a first-rate musician, it was now admitted that he was a graceful and tender poet.

The dynasty of the Opera again changed, and Wade soon began to discover in his own person that ability and stability are not always driven in the curricula. He wanted the latter quality in the affairs of life. He was more able than stable.

He loved convivial society—plunged into a literary and musical happiness, which he dreamily enjoyed, and sacrificed health and business to his momentary paradise of the soul. He was an idle man in the making of wealth, when it might have been showered into his lap; always a diligent one in spending it, with the most prodigal generosity of genius.

Wade's services ceased at the Opera; and, after a short rest, in which his circumstances did not advance, he was called upon by Wade, Egerton, and Abbott, to take the musical direction of the Victoria Theatre.

That undertaking did not prove prosperous, and Wade was gradually falling into difficulty, from which he never completely emerged.

The characteristics of Wade's muse of poetry were gracefulness, melancholy, sweetness, tenderness, and a love of nature. He was ever touching, but did not rise to power; and his verses for music were exquisitely lyrical and pure.

As a musician, he was perfect in knowledge and in taste. His school of composition was the pure one of Dr. Arne, and the elder school of English genius, with the introduction of more sprightliness and sparkle when his muse was pleased to play.

In musical appreciation he was enthusiastic to the last degree—a fervid inspiration dwelt in the man upon every musical theme—he loved every great genius—every true master of his art—every noble composition. He was, in truth, a child over genius; he worshipped it—ay, like an infant—and truly it was the mother to his own spirit.

His criticisms were ever acute and clear—well-judged, but sometimes too

lenient—for gentleness was the atmosphere of his nature; he breathed love to all mankind, and could not bear to inflict a wound.

In temperament, he was melancholy, and fond of indulgence in sorrow that was often imaginary—and in reveries, in which he accustomed himself to clothe Poetry with Pain. His mind wandered into labyrinths of visionary thought—and he was latterly, at intervals, tearful, oppressed, and sad.

Still he died poor in purse, with not one farthing to leave behind him—save, indeed, the right of publishing many poems and songs, which we should delight to see collected and published.

His character may be thus summed up:—"Without the ambition to make his name enduring, he had a great genius; and, with his share of our ordinary frailties, he was a good man."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Così Fan Tutte," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Don Pasquale" have been the lyrical performances of the week at this theatre. The first of these operas, the revival of which we briefly noticed last week, proved a great treat to many of the older and more experienced opera votaries, who enjoy such music as this with a double pleasure—that afforded by the intrinsic merit of the music itself, and their thorough appreciation of a style which may now appear somewhat old-fashioned and obsolete to the ears of the younger *dilettanti*, and that of the reminiscences of past days and past pleasures which its sound awaken. That Mozart's music must in every case be worthy of the deepest attention and admiration, and that a performance from time to time of one of this immortal composer's works, is even necessary, in the present state of musical composition, to maintain an even balance, and forward the advancement of a purer taste, cannot however be disputed by any judge of the art. In our opinion "Così Fan Tutte" is an opera worthy, in every respect, of the master mind from which it emanated, its only drawback being one of the most meaningless *libretti* that was ever written to mar the inspirations of a composer.

The cast of this opera, as performed last week, was admirable, and the concerted pieces with which it abounds, were never given with greater effect. On Mario and Lablache falls the most arduous portions of the opera, and admirably did they acquit themselves. F. Lablache showed remarkable improvement, and did full justice to the character he personated. Of the lady singers, Madame Castellan was the one whose part called forth the greatest display of vocal power, and she sang delightfully; her notes were even fuller and clearer than usual.

The part taken by Madame Rossi Caccia was hardly equal to her abilities as a musician, though her powers as an actress were most satisfactorily called forth. It was on Saturday night that Carlotta Grisi made her last pirouette for the season before her London admirers, and though it will be hardly possible to feel her absence amidst such a number of constellations, it would be uncourteous to this charming *dansée* to omit rendering that tribute of praise to her talent which is so justly her due, and so universally bestowed.

"Lucrezia Borgia," performed on Tuesday night, was not a novelty; nor should we have anticipated having to say anything further on a subject on which we have already this season expatiated at much length, but its performance on Tuesday transcended all the previous ones, and created general enthusiasm. The three great artists—Grisi, Moriani, and Lablache—were called on after the second act, besides the customary tribute at the end of the opera, and never was an ovation more justly bestowed. Grisi was magnificent, and seemed, on this occasion, to be roused from that apparent indifference to public applause into which, during the past year, she has allowed herself to fall. Her attitude and look, when her mask is snatched off by *Orsini*, and all around proclaim her a Borgia, was worthy of a Siddons. The "Infelice, il veien bevesti," was given with a splendid burst of passion; and, while the theatre shook with applause, a bouquet fell at La Diva's feet. Lablache and Moriani were equally excellent. The dying scene of the latter was of thrilling truthfulness; and Brambilla obtained an *encore* even warmer than usual in "Il segreto ver esser felice."

The performances of Tuesday concluded with "Eolne," given instead of "Rosida," on account of the sudden illness of Cerito, and Lucile Gratin seemed determined not to allow any one to regret the change.

Thursday witnessed besides the performance of "Don Pasquale," and the usual *monstre* list of entertainments, the production of a new ballet *d'entracte*, entitled "Diane," in which La Tagliani appeared for the last time but two. The plot of this choreographic novelty is very slight, the names of the *dramatis personæ* being probably chosen as an occasion for the poetic character of scene and *pas*. The latter were exquisitely executed by Tagliani and Perrot, whose grace of motion compensates for the want of those personal attractions which might have been considered necessary for the impersonation of Endymion, the "beautiful" shepherd of Mount Patmos.

No novelty has been brought forward at the theatres during the present week, if we except the revival, at the HAYMARKET, on Tuesday evening, of Morton's comedy, "A School for Grown Children," with Farren as *Old Reuel*, supported by Messrs. Webster, Hudson, Holl, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Glover, &c. It was admirably played throughout; but we question the likelihood of its attracting many good houses. At the LYCEUM some judicious alterations have immensely improved the last farce, "An Object of Interest," which now goes with roars of laughter from beginning to end. Mrs. Keeley's admirable performance of the servant girl anxious to become a heroine cannot be described: it must be witnessed. We imagine she will deal the death-blow to all the wronged housemaids and virtuous charity girls of the transpontine theatres. The success of this management may be attributed in a great measure to its judicious selection of pieces, as neither acting nor time will make a play go down that is in itself indifferent. A new three-act comedy is underlined. Madame Celeste's return to the ADELPHI has been welcomed by full audiences, and the "Powder and Ball" farce goes off with undiminished attraction.

The STRAND THEATRE is once more advertised to be let, and Miss Kate Howard announces the opening of the OLYMPIA, in the autumn, under her management.

Mr. Roberts has appeared at NIBLO'S GARDEN, in New York, with success; and the American papers speak very favourably of his "Polka," as well as his performance of various characters.

"Mrs. Caudle" promises to be as ubiquitous as "Don César de Bazan," having already made her curtsy at four or five theatres. Nothing, however, can make her admirable lectures funny on the stage; a fact which the audiences, from their continued disapprobation, appear to be aware of.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews have seceded from the Haymarket company, in consequence of a dispute with Mr. Webster. The *troupe* at this theatre is so powerful that we do not think the loss is at present likely to affect its interests, while Mr. Mathews and his wife will prove valuable additions to the company of any other house. We hear that they go almost immediately to the Surrey, where an engagement has been for some time pending. They played there for a short season last year, and proved very attractive. Their presence there once more will, without doubt, be attended with the same results. This will be of unusual moment to the theatre, as we regret to say, the business has been of late by no means equal to that characterising the same time in previous seasons. This is rather to be attributed to an advance in the intelligence of the audience, and their powers of discrimination, than any falling off in the company. The *habitudes* of the Surrey Theatre are as particular in looking for first-rate detail in all the departments as any on this side of the water.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The Belgian artists leave this country to-day (Saturday), having closed their unrivalled performances at Drury-Lane Theatre, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." In the memoir of the composer given in our last number, with his portrait, it was stated that the success of the "Huguenots" did not equal that of "Robert le Diable." This is not correct. The last-mentioned work produced greater receipts at the early representations, but subsequently, and at the present period, the "Huguenots" at the Académie Royale in Paris, is infinitely the greatest "drawing" opera. It has been the same with the critics. At first they ranked "Robert" as Meyerbeer's masterpiece, but in time they recanted, and admitted their mistake. Something of this reaction has been manifested here. The audience, at the first execution of the "Huguenots," when the Brussels Company were at Covent-Garden Theatre, were enthusiastic enough it is true, but the *furore* was not at its height, until the third and fourth representation at Drury-Lane, and now if any unprejudiced professor, or independent amateur who has heard this magnificent production, is asked for an opinion, there are no bounds to the expressions of gratification both at the composition and interpretation thereof. The "Huguenots," in every respect, is the inspiration of a master-mind. In strong contrasts, dramatic effects, rich instrumentation, and melodious singing, this opera challenges comparison with the "Fidelio" of Beethoven, the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart, or the "Guillaume Tell" of Rossini.

We will not now discuss the question whether Meyerbeer's *class* be the first, but, at all events, it will be agreed that the "Huguenots" is the first of its *class*. With one or two honourable exceptions the musical press has not done justice to this splendid music. The public has been in advance of criticism, for the writers were of Sterne's fashion—they took out their watches and they calculated that its execution occupied nearly five hours. Discriminating critics! They would revel in a monster night of mawkish and maudlin music of the modern Italian schools, relieved by a sensual exhibition of dancing; but when a grand work is presented, in which the intellect and heart must be called into play as well as the ear and eye, they shrink from such a mental effort. The "Huguenots" certainly admits of little relaxation. Each act has its gems, and the attention must be earnest and fixed. But is not this necessity imposed on you by the quality of the composition, the most unequivocal evidence that you are in the presence of the master-spirit, who chains, enchants, and excites you beyond all conventionalities. Let us rapidly follow the dramatic and musical incidents.

The overture opens with a movement *poco andante*, in which is heard the Lutheran *chorale*, reproduced so skillfully in every striking situation throughout the opera. The action passes in 1572; the two first acts being at the châteaux of the Count de Nevas and of Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Navarre, and the three last in Paris. The religious differences between the Roman Catholics and Huguenots (Protestants), leading to the horrible St. Bartholomew massacre, suggested to Scribe his plot. The main incidents of history are preserved, but a love story is interwoven of much interest. The Queen, desirous of reconciling dissensions, essays to bring about a marriage between Raoul de Nangues, a Protestant gentleman, and Valentine, a daughter of the Papist Count de St. Bris. Raoul has seen and loved Valentine; but meeting her accidentally at the house of Count de Nevas, the worst impression is given of her character, although she

had, in fact, only secretly visited the Count at the Queen's desire, to appeal to his generosity to refuse her hand, destined to him by her father. Raoul has a secret interview with the Queen, and agrees to her plan of conciliation; but, when he recognises Valentine, refuses at once to obey the Queen's command, the fury of faction being thus heightened by the family quarrel. Valentine then marries De Nevas; but, just as the ceremony is over, her innocence is proved to Raoul, whose life, with the aid of Marcel, his faithful adherent, she saves, her lover having challenged her father, who had planned Raoul's assassination. The conspiracy of the Papists is then carefully developed, and Raoul overhears the revolting details for the slaughter of his brethren. The last act closes with the sanguinary scene, but not before the death of Nevas, thus affording time to Marcel, in the midst of the horrors, to unite the ill-fated lovers in death. It will be seen from this brief *resumé*, that the composer had ample opportunity for the display of varied combinations, and most wonderfully did he use his materials. There are altogether 28 pieces distributed through five acts. The first opens with a convivial chorus, in twelve-eight time. Raoul's entrance is signalled by an *andantino* in four flats, three-four time, interrupted by sarcastic phrases from the nobles. After an *orgie* in two-four time of the Papists, Raoul (the tenor by the way) sings a lively romance, "Plus Blanche que la Blanche Hermine," with a charming accompaniment for the viola, exquisitely played by the Belgian artist. The next feature is the fanatical singing of Marcel, of his *chorale* amidst the jeers of the nobles, who call upon him for a more jovial strain. He complies, but gives a Huguenot battle song, *allegretto* in three flats three-eight time, with an extraordinary accompaniment of Piccolo and Ophicleide; Zelger secured an *encore* for this wild *morceau*. He is a steady, safe *basso*, albeit the quality of his organ is not very musical. With the exception of a delicious melody, for the page, *andantino* in nine-eight time, which, once heard, is sure to dwell on the memory, there is nothing of great moment in the finale. It is cleverly treated, particularly the "Stretta les Plaisirs," in three-eight time. The second act begins with an *entr'acte*, in twelve-eight time, in which there are some beautiful flute passages. This is the symphony to the air of Marguerite, "O, beau pays de la Touraine." Madame Laborde's marvellous vocalization secured for it a rapturous *encore*. In the *cabaletta*, she displayed a flexibility and compass second only to a Grisi or Persiani. The trio *allegretto* in three-four time heard in this scene, has a playful theme, richly harmonised. The chorus of *Baigneuses*, with the groups of *danses*, is pretty and ingenious, and the *naïve andantino scherzoso*, in which the ladies playfully describe the trepidation of Raoul, who is introduced to the Queen, will not escape the observation of the amateur. This leads to the duo between Marguerite and Raoul, opened by the latter in *andantino* twelve-eight time, "Beaute divine." A charming movement in two-four time is heard in this duet, "Si j'étais coquette," which changes to the heroic theme in six flats of the tenor, "Vous et ma vie," winding up with an animated *allegro* in three-eight time. The finale of this act comprises a chorus in nine-eight time—three flats—called "The Oath," in which the Papists and Protestants, at the Queen's desire, swear eternal amity. The harmonies are rich and massive; the solemn strains are succeeded by a *stretta* of infinite vigour—it is a burst of conflicting passions, at Raoul's refusal to accept Valentine. In the midst of the hurricane of rage, the voice of Marcel soars above the masses chanting his *chorale* with thrilling effect. The third act forms a musical picture of the manners and customs of Paris. The scene is at the Près aux Clercs, on the banks of the Seine. The curtain rises after an *entr'acte*, in two sharps, followed by a chorus, in two-four time, of the holiday Parisians. Next comes a remarkable piece, the "Couplets Militaires," in two flats—"Prénant son sabre de bataille"—a chorus of Protestant soldiers, singing *tacito*—"Ra-ta-plan," in imitation of the drums. This always created a great sensation amongst the Parisians, but was not such a favourite here, although it is wonderfully treated by Meyerbeer, and was capably sung by the Belgian artists. This chorus is afterwards strangely mixed up with a religious chant—the two sects taunting each other with fury, which is allayed for a moment by the arrival of a party of gipsies, whose characteristic dances are interrupted by the *couverture*, sung by the patrol, who enjoin the population to return to their homes. An exciting duet, in the stillness and darkness of the night, then ensues between Marcel and Valentine—Madame Julien distinguishing herself by impassioned singing. This duo is elegantly instrumented, and is replete with dramatic phrases. It leads to the famous "Septuor du Duel," in which Duprez is wont to electrify a Parisian auditory, but which was rather feebly rendered by Laborde. There is a stirring contrast in the musical situations of this septet. Whilst the combatants ejaculate "Ça çap, pour soi," there is a beautiful prayer added of "et Dieu pour tous." This septuor is quite a masterpiece, and would alone stamp Meyerbeer's genius. The intended duel is interrupted by partisans of both sects; the storm again is in the ascendant, but is allayed by the opportune arrival of the Queen. The finale in Paris has the advantage of two bands—one on the stage—but the effect was not much diminished at Drury-Lane. The fourth act is full of sublime effects. Madame Julien omitted the romance "Parmi les pleurs," but signalled herself gloriously in the great duet "O ciel courez vous" with Laborde, a composition of extreme pathos and beauty. It is here that Valentine, although the wife of Nevas, avows to Raoul her affection, and strives to save him from the awful massacre. Her touching supplications and his struggles between love and honour are affecting treated by Meyerbeer, who in this whole composition proved that he had in him all the sentimental sweetness of the Italian grafted on the science of the German school. We have purposely spoken of this duo before the gem of art, the famous "Conjuration et Bénédiction des Poignards," a concerted piece of wondrous science, power, and imagination. Malibran has declared in our presence that this scene always made her blood run cold. Our space precludes us from a lengthened analysis, but some points must be referred to. Passing over the introductory passages, in which St. Bris proposes the massacre of the Huguenots, and the chivalrous bearing of Nevas, who refuses to become an assassin, let us draw attention to the moment when the three monks enter, and in an awful *andante*, in three-four time, excite the fanatical passions of the multitude. Then the fearful benediction and consecration of the arms terminating with a ferocious *allegro-furioso* in G sharp minor, with the crescendo, appalling in its effect. The instrumentalist, whose wonderful playing of the kettle drums we noticed in our last impression, materially aided in the terrific colouring of this climax. The fifth act was much curtailed by the Belgians. Omitting the *entr'acte* and ballet, and the air of Raoul, "A la lueur," the trio was made the finale, the player of the clarinet *basso* executing most exquisitely the obligato. The effect of the "Vision" in three flats, "Ah voyez le ciel souvre et rayonne," after Marcel has joined the hands of the lovers, was impaired by only one harp being heard. Meyerbeer scored it for a dozen harps. The last scene of the slaughter is in accordance with harsh taste; we should have preferred the finale at the trio.

Such is the rapid summary of "The Huguenots," which altogether takes more hold of the imagination than any other work of Meyerbeer. We are glad to record that our audiences have appreciated his genius. In the Brussels Company the composer has had conscientious interpreters, who have carefully studied the score in all its varied phases.

THE FESTIVALS.

There are three great musical meetings this year which excite unusual interest. The first at Bonn, on the Rhine, commencing the 10th of August, for the inauguration of the Beethoven Monument; the second in Worcester, August 26; and the last at Norwich, September 16. The official programmes have not yet been published, but we are enabled to supply their leading items. Bonn, every admirer of Beethoven is aware, is the birthplace of that immortal composer, and certainly the subscription has been tardy in the collection; but for the generosity of Liszt, the statue would not have been completed. The Earl of Westmoreland tried some years since to get up a monster concert at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the monument, which was the occasion of a great musical triumph, and, at the same time, of a disastrous failure as to the finances. However, all is now ready, and on the 10th of August, at Die Münster Kirche, a cathedral in Bonn, the introductory performance will be given, comprising Beethoven's *Messa*, in D., and his great Choral Symphony, No. 9. Spohr conducts on this occasion.

On the 11th is the day of the inauguration, when a solemn service will take place in the Münster, under the direction of Dr. Brüdenbach, of the University, and Chairman of the Committee of Management. Beethoven's "Messa No. 1, in C," has been selected. The ceremony of the inauguration will be preceded by the Cantata, composed expressly by Liszt; and after the statue is uncovered a chorus of male voices by Dr. Brüdenbach will be executed. The evening concert of the 11th is given in gleamings from the works of the master mind. Every epoch of his musical existence will be illustrated. His overture to "Coriolanus," canon and finale from "Fidelio," will display his operatic genius, the C minor symphony, and one of his quartets. His instrumental force, his pianoforte concerto in E flat, played by Liszt, and gleamings from the oratorio of "The Mount of Olives," make up a glorious scheme. On the 12th, the "Egmont" overture and other pieces will be included in a morning concert. On the 13th there will be an excursion on the Rhine, from Bonn to the island of Nomenwerth, where thousands of voices in the open air will be upraised to the glory of Beethoven, making the dilapidated walls of Rolandseck tremble with the echoes of Beethoven's thunder. Sir George Smart and other English professors have been invited to attend this great festival. There has been a rumour that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of Prussia would be present; but we believe that, as regards our Royal Family, the report will prove unfounded.

Amateurs who visit Bonn will be in time for the Worcester Festival, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, conducted by Mr. Done, the organist of the cathedral. This meeting is the annual assemblage of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in existence now for upwards of a century. The scheme will include a selection of anthems, Handel's "Messiah" and "Acis and Galatea," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," &c. The vocalists will be Miss Rainforth, the Misses Williams, Miss Whitnall, Messrs. Hobbs, Young, Pearsall, Machin, and Herr Staudigl, and Mr. Loder will be the leader of a first-rate band. We miss the names of Miss Hawes and Mr. H. Phillips, who are now in England. How is it that the two greatest singers of sacred music are thus left out?

The Norwich Festival, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, is open to the same objection, although there is a vast array of talent in Grisi, Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Signors Mario and F. Lablache, Herr Staudigl, Messrs. Hobbs, Hawkins, Bradbury, and Machin. Mr. T. Cooke is leader, Benedict conductor, and Mr. Turle presides at the organ. Amongst the compositions to be performed will be Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Messiah" and "Alexander's Feast," Spohr's "Calvary," &c. The omission of one of Mendelssohn's great works has been a standing reproach for the Norwich amateur. Why is not his oratorio of "Paul" given? The schemes have always been saturated with Spohr at these meetings. The solo instrumentalists will be—the veteran Lindley, violoncello; Master Day, violin; Puzzi, horn; and Baumann, bassoon. The Chorus numbers—trebles, 80; altos, 48; tenors, 64; basses, 76; total, 268. The band consists of 42 violins, 20 violas, 12 violoncelli, 10 contra-bassi, 4 flutes, 4 oboes, 4 clarionets, 4 bassoons, 4 horns, 4 trumpets, 6 trombones, 2 ophicleides, 2 drums; 118 in all; making a total of 400 performers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to no less than 93 bills, chiefly railway bills. It is unnecessary to enumerate them, as the third readings have been noticed in our Parliamentary report.

PENINSULAR OFFICERS.—The Duke of Richmond presented a petition signed by the veteran officers who had served in the Peninsular campaigns, praying their lordships to recommend to her Majesty to bestow on them some consideration for their military services.—The Duke of Wellington, while fully admitting the brilliant and most important services of the Peninsular army, deprecated the interference of their lordships in a matter which constitutionally was the prerogative of the Crown alone. He recapitulated the various rewards the Peninsular army had received, and said that the prayer of the officers who petitioned the house could not be granted without, as a matter of equal justice, likewise granting medals to every sailor and soldier who fought during the French revolutionary war.

THE IRISH COLLEGE BILL.—Lord Stanley moved the second reading of this bill, explaining the objects of it, and contending for the necessity of giving all creeds the advantage of academical institutions.—The Earl of Shaftesbury condemned the measure as unsuited to the wants of Ireland, or to the wishes of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and urged the Government to withdraw the bill, at least for this session.—Lord Brougham eulogised the measure; the Earl of Carnarvon opposed it; the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his general approbation, but suggested improvements; Lord Clifford opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that the second reading should take place that day six months.—Lord Beaumont and the Bishop of Norwich spoke in favour of the bill.—The Duke of Newcastle disapproved of the bill altogether, and deeply regretted that any Government of this country should have introduced such a measure.—The amendment was negatived, and the second reading was carried without a division.—The house did not adjourn till past midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the morning sitting the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill underwent some discussion, but, after a division, the third reading was carried.

THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the sitting in the evening Mr. Hawes put some questions relative to the Report recently made upon the subject of some jobbing in railway shares.—Sir Robert Peel, in reply, stated that the Government had taken into its consideration the report of the committee on the petition and allegations of the South-Eastern Railway Company; and that, as a result, it had been his painful duty to advise her Majesty to accept the tendered resignations of Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham; that the Master-General of the Ordnance had absolutely dismissed Mr. Hignett, the late Solicitor to the Board; and that the Home Secretary had written a letter to Mr. Wray, the Receiver-General of the Metropolitan Police, cautioning him that he should in future confine himself to matters connected with his official duties.—Capt. Boldero entered into some explanations upon the subject. He denied that there was any ground for the imputations thrown upon his character, either in his public or private capacity, and said he had tendered his resignation solely because the report of the Committee might tend to impair his usefulness to the public service.

NEW ZEALAND.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. C. Buller drew attention to the present state of New Zealand. He recounted the events connected with the destruction of Korororua, in the Bay of Islands; awarded Heki very great praise for the chivalrous conduct he had exhibited in his warfare, and pictured the dangerous condition of the settlers, from the excited feelings of the natives, flushed by the plunder, upwards of £40,000, they had acquired, and animated by their easy victory. The settlement of Wellington, with from 4000 to 6000 colonists, who had taken out with them property to the extent of £2,000,000, was surrounded by at least 8000 natives, who were kept in check by only fifty soldiers—the rest being drawn off to protect Auckland. He threw the responsibility of this state of things on the Government: for Lord Stanley had brought about that calamity, a war of races. Mr. C. Buller urged the Government to change its policy towards the Colony, without which he said it was useless to have recalled Captain Fitzroy. He then strongly blamed Lord Stanley, and said he would not call his amendment “thimble rigging,” but it was analogous to “ring-dropping.” After describing the differences between the New Zealand Company and the Government, or rather Lord Stanley, Mr. C. Buller contended that the spirit which still animated the Colonial office was inimical to the peace, prosperity, and security of a colony so important as the one in question; and after urging that he could not possibly have any party object in view, he concluded by moving “That this house regards with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand: and that those feelings are greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which has led to such disastrous results.”—Mr. Hope (Under Secretary for the Colonies) went into minute particulars, in order to show that Lord Stanley was not open to the charge of deceit or unfair dealing in his intercourse with the directors of the New Zealand Company, and read extracts from letters, to show that the arrival of troops from Sydney had inspired confidence at Auckland, a portion of these reinforcements having been despatched for the protection of Wellington. The most recent intelligence led them to believe that a general combination of the native tribes was exceedingly improbable. He contended that the instructions of Lord John Russell, when he was in the Colonial office, recognised the native title to their lands, which was subsequently carried out by the treaty of Waitangi; and the object of Lord Stanley, who could not possibly have any hostility towards the Company, was to maintain good faith with the natives, and from this he was not to be driven, in order to adopt a policy of confiscation and spoliation.—Mr. Rossby descended at length upon the details of the question, in order to show that the New Zealand Company, acting in a purely commercial spirit, had originally moved at their own risk, in defiance of the Government, and had not established a valid title to the lands which they had acquired, and this was the origin of the strife between it and the Government, which was bound to protect the natives.—Mr. Labouchere defended the Colonial Government of the Whig Administration, and said he would uphold the treaty of Waitangi, in its equitable construction; but there was a higher question involved—that of the means to be taken for the safety of a great and important colony.—After speeches from Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Aglionby, the debate was adjourned.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—On the motion that the Jewish Disabilities Bill be read a third time, Sir R. Inglis moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—The house divided—

For the third reading	..	..	..	..	44
Against it	..	..	..	..	11
Majority	..	..	..	..	—33

The bill was then passed.

The house sat till a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ANOTHER CASE OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord Brougham complained of an attack reported in the *Times* newspaper to have been made upon him by Mr. F. French, in the course of the debate upon the cases of Mr. Bonham and Mr. Boldero, in the House of Commons. Mr. French was said to have charged him with having suppressed exculpatory evidence in the committee on the fraudulent transactions connected with the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill, and with having held secret communications with hostile parties; and these charges were said to be accompanied by strong personal language directed at the noble and learned lord. Those charges were, he contended, foul, libellous, slanderous, and a gross breach of the privileges of the house. The facts of the case were these. The Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons had reported against the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill, but Mr. French had induced the house to rescind the resolution of the Committee, and to permit the bill to be proceeded with. It afterwards appeared, said the noble lord, that Mr. French was one of the company the Board of Directors of which were realising considerable sums by trafficking in shares, and no doubt gratifying their patriotic feelings at the same time. An inquiry was, however, instituted upon the petition of a Mr. Pym, by a Committee of their lordships, and it then appeared that of 970 applications for shares in the company only 111 had been accompanied by references; and inquiry having been made into twenty-nine of those 111, no less than fourteen were found to be fraudulent, upon which further search was abandoned, upon the principle, he supposed, that if they went further they would fare worse. The exculpatory evidence which he was charged with suppressing, was that of Mr. Joseph Parkes, the attorney, who, however, could only speak to the general practices of railway companies; while the secretary to the London and York line, a witness whose examination he had suggested, proved that the practices on the Dublin and Galway line were perfectly the reverse of the course adopted on his own. The noble lord condemned as parasitical the severe course pursued towards Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, while such practices were tolerated as those to which he had adverted. The attack attributed to Mr. French he was bound to believe to be a gross fabrication; for that honourable gentleman was reported by the other morning papers to have been inaudible, and he could not conceive that the House of Commons would have passed without notice so gross a violation of privilege, had it really occurred. After warning members of the House of Commons, that privilege would not protect them in printing their speeches, and newspapers that the law would punish them for publishing slanderous attacks, even though spoke in Parliament, he left the matter in the hands of the house.—After some remarks from the Earl of Bessborough and Wicklow, the latter of whom suggested that the printer and the reporter of the *Times* should be called to the bar, the farther consideration of the subject, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, who considered the case to be a grave one, was postponed till Thursday.

The Irish Colleges Bill went through committee; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting, the chief subject of discussion was the Lunatic Asylum Bill.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.—In the evening Mr. Hume, whose motion stood first on the list, moved “An humble address to her Majesty, to direct inquiry into the alleged charges against Pertab Shean, late Raja of Sattara; and

against Ballajee Penil Natoo, who assisted Colonel Ovens at the Court of Sattara.”—Mr. Emerson Tennent opposed the motion on the ground that any attempt to re-open the case would be injurious to the administration of public affairs in India.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Hogg, Sir Edward Colbrooke, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Bingham Baring joined in the debate, and after a reply from Mr. Hume, the motion was negatived without a division.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Mr. Ewart then brought on his motion for the Reduction of the Duties on Butter and Cheese. He contended that much practical benefit would be conferred by a reduction of the duty, which he also urged on the general principles of free trade economy.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion on financial grounds, promising further revelations on next budget day. After a debate there was a division, when the motion was rejected by 136 to 38.

FEES IN CRIMINAL COURTS.—The second reading of this bill was opposed, but was carried, on a division, by 40 to 6.—The house did not adjourn till nearly two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.—At the morning sitting the house discussed this bill. Several amendments having been carried, Sir J. Graham said that so many exemptions had been made in the bill, that he entertained doubts whether it would be found satisfactory. He would therefore recommend to his hon. friend to withdraw the bill.—Mr. Mackinnon consented to do so, on the understanding that the Government would appoint a Committee to inquire into the subject.

The Small Debts Bill (No. 3) went through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Mr. B. Denison said the select Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the London and York Railway Bill, had come to a decision, and with the exception of two branches, to Wakefield and Sheffield, the Committee declared that the whole bill was proved. He had now to make an application to the house to divide the London and York Railway Bill into two or more bills, so as that that part of the bill which had been approved of might be separated from that which was still open to discussion. After some discussion, however, the motion was withdrawn.—The London and Croydon Railway Enlargement Bill and the Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

LUNATICS BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed.

THE CASE OF PRIVILEGE: LORD BROUGHAM AND MR. F. FRENCH.—At the evening sitting, Mr. French said that he saw in the papers of that morning a statement alleged to have been made by an individual in another place, complaining that a breach of the privileges of this house had been committed by the publication of a speech in the *Times* of Tuesday attributed to him, and an assertion that, in point of fact, that speech was never made at all. Many honourable members could bear him out when he said that every single word reported in that speech was spoken by him in that house. He stood by the noble lord the member for London at the time; the right honourable baronet at the head of the Government, and the right honourable gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department were in their places at the time, and he believed they would vouch the report was correct. From long practice, the individual in question could wield his weapons with great dexterity; but he (Mr. French) had yet to learn that those whom he attacked were not allowed to wield the same weapons in their own defence. For his own part, he neither courted nor feared that individual. He declined, however, to enter into a war of abuse with him, for such a war was not consistent either with his feelings as a man, or with his station as a member of the Legislature. Mr. French then referred to the project of the Great Irish Western Railway, and the manner in which it was got up, and concluded by stating that as the peculiarly offensive expression which made him inadverted on the individual in question, in the first instance, was discovered by him, he (Mr. French) had no hesitation in saying that he at once withdrew his personal attack, and regretted having made it, or saying anything which would give pain to the noble lord in question, or any other individual.—After a few words from Mr. Clive, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed a hope that the observations which had just fallen from Mr. F. French would allay the feelings of irritation entertained by Lord Brougham. He suggested to hon. members, in consequence of what had just occurred, the propriety of not violating in future that rule of the house which prohibited all comment on the conduct of individual members of the House of Lords, either in their political or judicial character.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON NEW ZEALAND.—The order of the day for going into Committee of Supply having been read, Captain Rous resumed the debate on New Zealand. He recommended that a middle course should be pursued, not only with respect to past differences, but also as to the future government of the colony.—Mr. Ward said he had no wish whatever to treat the question as a party one. In fact, he regarded the question rather as a colonial than as a national one. He pressed on Sir R. Peel the necessity of following out his own expressed convictions, and, disregarding the obstinacy and petulance of Lord Stanley, bestow on a colony comprising no less than 10,000 British settlers and 100,000 brave and active aborigines the benefits of a Government by which all questions in dispute would be satisfactorily settled.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr. G. Palmer, Sir C. Napier, Lord Ingestre, and Mr. Hawes took part.—Sir R. Peel said he believed that Lord Stanley was anxious to act in the best spirit towards the New Zealand Company, so far as he could do so consistently with his duty to the Crown and with good faith towards the natives; and the Government were willing, and, indeed, determined, to afford the Company all the assistance in their power, giving the most liberal interpretation possible to their agreement; but they were also determined not to assure to the Company the possession of a given amount of land in certain localities without instituting a previous inquiry into the validity of their titles, and without due consideration of the claims of the natives. Our future policy, he contended, should be the protection and the conciliation of the natives. They should beware of imitating in New Zealand the conduct of the French in Algeria. Between Lord Stanley and himself there was the most perfect identity of opinion; they were both equally desirous of promoting the future prosperity of the colony; and he could not sanction the idea that there was any difference between himself and the noble lord, who, with so much industry and unexampled ability, filled the office of Colonial Secretary.—After a short speech from Mr. Rossby, Lord J. Russell insisted upon the necessity of a change of policy towards New Zealand. A division then took place. The numbers were:—

For Mr. C. Buller's proposal	..	..	..	89
For going into Committee of Supply	..	..	..	155
Majority against Mr. C. Buller's proposal	..	..	..	—66

The Committee of Supply was then postponed, and some other business being disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY BILL.—Earl Bathurst reported from the Select Committee on the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill that they had come to the conclusion that systematic fraud had been used for the purpose of obtaining the necessary number of signatures to the subscription list; that no attention had been paid to the proper distribution of the letters or allotment, unauthorised names having been inserted in the contract, and false addresses given, and packets of letters sent to country postmasters for the purpose of being returned to London for applications for shares. The Committee concurred in opinion with the Select Committee that the reduction made during the last session in the amount of deposits had had the effect of facilitating the commission of fraud. Under all the circumstances, the Committee had thought it advisable not to proceed further with the bill, without further directions from the house. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Bessborough gave notice that he should to-morrow move that the bill be not further proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord Brougham intimated that after the explanation which had been given in the other house relative to the breach of privilege which he had brought under their lordships' notice, he should recommend their lordships not to proceed further in the matter. It remained open to him, however, to prosecute the *Times* for publishing a libel, if he thought proper to do so, and also the *Morning Chronicle*, for the article of which he complained was *verbatim* in both papers.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord Brougham moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give the necessary directions for having the new Houses of Parliament ready for their lordships' reception at the beginning of the next session. On a division, however, the motion was rejected by 40 to 16.—Adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE COAL TRADE (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.—The house discussed this bill in the morning sitting.—Sir J. Duke moved a clause allowing a drawback upon the exportation of coals under certain circumstances, but upon a division, the clause was rejected by 37 to 21. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—The report on this bill was brought up and received, and the amendments were agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

In the evening, the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill went through Committee.

The South Eastern Railway (Branch to Deal and Extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Railway) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Mr. B. Denison moved that it be an instruction to the committee upon Group X of Railway Bills, that they have power to divide the London and York Railway Bill into two or more bills, if they think fit, and that they have power to report from time to time, according as they conclude their inquiries upon certain portions of the line.—The motion was agreed to.

Nothing else of importance occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place till a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CASE OF PRIVILEGE.—Lord Brougham presented a petition which concerned the privileges of the house. The petitioner, James Thomas Russell, of Percy street, Bedford-square, solicitor, complained of certain evidence given by John Pope, George Leadbitter, and Mr. McCulloch, before the Gaming Committee, whereby his character had been seriously injured, and praying their lordships to give him an opportunity of vindicating his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. The noble and learned lord said he thought the best course would be to

move that the petition be laid on the table, and he should then give notice that early next session he should move that the petition be referred to a committee.—The petition was laid on the table.

THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.—The Earl of Bessborough called attention to the report presented by the Committee on the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill. The Company had presented a petition, stating that they were ready to put into the contract deed a sufficient number of solvent names, but he thought the case ought not to be passed over without some mark of their lordships' reprobation, and he therefore moved that the bill be further considered that day three months.—A debate arose upon the subject, which was ultimately adjourned till Monday.

Some discussion took place upon the Pauper Lunatics Bill, the result of which was, that it was decided the Bill should be considered by a Committee of the whole house in preference to a Select Committee.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The following bills passed through Committee, and the reports were brought up and ordered to be received on Monday:—The Customs Laws Repeal Bill, the Customs Management Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the British Vessels Bill, the Shipping and Navigation Bill, the Trade of British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Customs Bounties and Allowances Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Bill, the Smuggling Prevention Bill, the Customs Regulation Bill.

The house then resolved itself into Committee on the Stock in Trade Bill, the several clauses of which were agreed to, the report brought up, and ordered to be received on Monday next.

The report on the Documentary Evidence Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The report of the Assignment of Terms Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The house then adjourned until five o'clock.

When the house re-assembled, the Bolton and Leigh, Kenyon and Leigh Junction, North Union, Liverpool, and Manchester, and Grand Junction Railways and Canal Junction Bill, was further considered, and, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed.

A debate ensued upon the subject of the Scotch Church, in the course of which Sir J. Graham deplored the differences in the Scotch Church, and said the Government was very desirous that they should be healed.

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—Mr. Hume called attention to the loss the public had sustained by light sovereigns, and moved an address to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a public officer, whose duty it would be to receive them at their real value.—Mr. S. Spooner, in seconding the motion, entered into a long disquisition upon the currency.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course taken by the Government, in calling in light sovereigns, and said a memorial had been presented to it, signed by almost every London banker, complaining of the depreciation of the currency, and calling upon it to remedy the evil.—After a discussion, the house divided, when Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by 61 to 34.—Nothing else of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which took place at a late hour.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BUTLER, THE ACTOR.—Letters from Manchester mention the death of Mr. Butler, the tragedian, on the evening of Thursday week. Mr. Butler, it appears, was engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Shakspeare's plays, at the Athenaeum, in that town. Wednesday was the first of the series, “Hamlet” being the play selected; but, scarcely had he concluded reading the fourth act, when he became so seriously affected with the malady which of late years has made so great an inroad upon his constitution, that he was forced to be promptly conveyed home, and attended by his medical advisers. Not the slightest symptoms of recovery were perceptible afterwards, and on the following evening (Thursday), about half-past seven, as he was proceeding across his bed-room, to lie down, supported by Mrs. Butler, he suddenly fell back in her arms, and, without the slightest groan or sigh, expired.

ENGLAND is certainly gaining ground as a musical nation. There are at this moment four British artists “starring” in Italy, whose names all begin with a B, namely, Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Miss Bingley, and Mrs. H. R. Bishop. Mr. Jones, a basso, and Mr. Travers, a tenor, are also favourites in the land of the sunny sky. We are happy, also, to announce that Balfe's opera of “The Bohemian Girl” is to be immediately produced in Vienna, the composer himself conducting. This will be the second instance within a year of a British opera being produced at Vienna—Mr. Hatton's having been the first. Benedict's “Brides of Venice” will be brought out at Cassel, on the 10th of August, and is also in rehearsal at Weimar and Munich. A new opera, by Verdi, is in rehearsal at Naples. Donizetti is engaged to write three operas for Paris—two for the Italians, and one for the Académie Royale. Mendelssohn's music to “Edgipus” will be brought out at Berlin, at the end of August. The opera of “Le Métrier” (the Mistril), by Labane, will be the earliest novelty at the Grand Opera, in Paris. Halévy has a comic opera ready for the Salle Favart, but stipulates for the engagement of Dorus Gras, as the *prima donna*. Pacini's new opera has been quite successful in Italy.

ARTOT, THE VIOLINIST.—This celebrated violinist is now no more. He expired at Ville d'Arvray, near Paris, on the 20th inst., of consumption, at the early age of 30, having been born in Brussels, in 1815. He was a pupil of the Kreutzers, at the Paris Conservatoire, and gained great fame in his tours in France, Germany, and England. His last professional expedition was with Comte Damoreau, to North and South America, where he met with brilliant success.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LOSS OF AN IDIOT'S LIFE BY LUCIFER MATCHES.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at the Duke of Ormond's Head, Story's-gate, on the body of Harriet Probert, aged 14, who was burnt to death. Elizabeth Probert, sister of the deceased, stated that they lived with their parents, at No. 4, Romney-street, Westminster. Her unfortunate sister had been an idiot from her birth, and being unable to walk, could only get about the room by crawling from chair to chair, but she was scarcely ever left alone. On Saturday last, Mrs. Kent, a lodger, called out that the deceased was screaming, and on going to the room she was found sitting in the middle of the floor, with her clothes burning furiously. She could not speak, and made no signs, but was crying. A carpet was thrown over her, and the flames extinguished; after which she was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital. There was no fire in the room, but she had got a box of lucifer matches from a shelf, with which she had evidently been playing, as the matches were strewn about the floor, and the box was by her side. Mr. Tebny, the resident apothecary of the hospital, stated that the deceased was extremely burnt over the body and extremities, particularly the arms and legs. She was sensible when admitted, but though everything was done that medical skill could suggest, the case was hopeless from the first, and she died the same afternoon. A verdict was returned of “Accidentally burnt to death by lucifer matches.”

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, an accident, unhappily attended by the loss of three lives, occurred on the river Thames, off St. Katharine's Docks, by the upsetting of a small boat, containing at the time four men belonging to the *Culloden* schooner, of Pembroke, lying in St. George's Tier. About half-past ten o'clock, the *Culloden*, having discharged her cargo, an order was given for the men belonging to her to weigh the anchor, the captain (Davis) being anxious to leave the river, as the tide was favourable. The boat belonging to her was accordingly lowered, and the following men got into it for the above purpose, viz.:—David Davis, 37, mate, and brother of the captain; Benjamin James, 23; Thomas Richards, aged 20; and William Jones. They proceeded to the mooring chain, and, whilst in the act of hauling in the anchor, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Eclipse*, Margate steamers, passed at full speed, one on either side of the tier of shipping. The boat was struck on one side by the *Eclipse*, and before she could right, she was struck on the other, and completely turned over, the whole of the persons in the boat being immersed in the water. One of the poor fellows succeeded in catching hold of the mooring chain, and was saved; the other three clung to each other, and all perished. The bodies were found in about three-quarters of an hour.

SUDDEN DEATH IN PICCADILLY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. John Knowles, a gentleman 33 years of age, was walking through the posts fronting the gates of Hyde Park-corner, when he was observed, on reaching the iron railings fronting Apsley House, to stagger and fall to the ground. A policeman ran to his assistance and he was carried to St. George's Hospital, where, in a few minutes, he expired.

FUNERAL OF EARL GREY.—The funeral of this lamented peer was to take place to-day (Saturday).

RAILWAY SPECULATORS.—The *Times* gives the following graphic account of the effect of the decision of the Committee on the London and York Railway Bill on Wednesday:—“At two o'clock the doors were opened, and a dusky avalanche of counsel, shareholders, solicitors, speculators, brokers, and idlers came tumbling into the room, till brought up short by the barrier, where the mass was condensed into a very impatient, hot, and anxious conglomeration, the ingredients of which endured a sort of *fêtu de se in petto* for two mortal hours. After a great number of false alarms, and consequent ‘sensations,’ occasioned by the opening of the side door, the Committee at last made their appearance, Lord Courtenay, the chairman, leading the way, then Mr. Darby, Mr. P. Scrope, and Mr. C. B. Wall. The Chairman, amid the most profound silence, then announced the following important decision.—I am instructed to communicate to the parties that the Committee have come to the resolution that the preamble of the London and York is proved. (Stentorian cries of ‘Bravo! hurra!’ stamping of feet and umbrellas, clapping of hands, and a fearful struggle at the door between about twenty men, each of whom wanted to get out first, followed this announcement.) Onitling, continued his Lordship, after several cries of ‘O der’ from the Committee—omitting the branches to Wakefield and to Sheffield, which we have thought it right to postpone, in consequence of there being other plans, which may be considered as competing lines, before them. (Great confusion about the door, and a renewed explosion of delight from the successful shareholders, many of whom vanished incontinently, before the Chairman could give vent to his opinion that their conduct was ‘exceedingly indecent.’)”



THE LATE EARL GREY.

(Continued from page 57.)

the Prince, Mr. Grey frankly undertook to tell the Minister in what dignity that really consisted. "The best dignity and the truest greatness," said Mr. Grey, "are to be found in integrity of character, without which no respect for rank or greatness will long prevail. Let him retire to a situation, where he may, by reflection, qualify himself for the duties of his future station. I yield not," he added, "to the right honourable gentlemen—I yield to no man in this house or out of it, in respect for the due power and dignity of the Crown. I am as ready to support the real splendour of the Royal Family as any slave of office, or sycophant of a court, but I think there is more true dignity in showing a heart alive to the distresses of millions than in costly trappings which encumber Royalty without adorning it. Is it, I ask, for the Legislature, for this house, which pretends to be the representative of the people, to set the example of indulging and encouraging extravagance, at the moment when the prevailing fashion of prodigality among persons of fortune and station is rapidly deteriorating their character by destroying their independence, and rendering them the contempt of the people by making them the tools of a court?"

In January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died, and Mr. Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In October following, the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox. Lord Howick then became leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The abolition of the slave trade was proposed by this Administration. The Sovereign took alarm at the attempt of the Ministers to remove some of the existing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved. Lord Howick, not choosing to contest the county of Northumberland, took his seat for Appleby. The death of his father, which took place shortly after, removed him to the Upper House of Parliament. His lordship now took the title of Earl Grey.

For several years after his succession to the peerage, Earl Grey took no very prominent part in public affairs. The abortive attempt of the Prince Regent, in 1812, to induce him and Lord Grenville to join the Perceval Administration, illustrated the integrity of his principles and the consistency of his conduct. The tragical death of Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham shortly afterwards, again opened a path for Lord Grey to place and power. There were, however, difficulties, and the noble lord did not take office.

The retirement of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, placed Mr. Canning at the helm of affairs. Lord Grey declined to support that statesman. His lordship, after the death of Mr. Canning, in a speech on the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, justified himself for having declined to extend to the deceased statesman's administration his active support.

Lord Grey took a prominent part in the trial of Queen Caroline, before the House of Peers, and distinguished himself in the debates upon that occasion. After this the life of Earl Grey was passed principally in the bosom of his family

until the sudden termination of the Wellington Administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his retirement to assume the reins of government.

During the four years which he continued in office, he carried Parliamentary Reform and the Abolition of Slavery. Since his retirement from office, in 1834, he has taken no part in politics, but has resided principally at Howick, with his family. It is almost impossible for us, his contemporaries, to take a calm and dispassionate view of the career of Earl Grey, but his bitterest political opponents admit that he was essentially a great mind. An elegant orator, a conscientious and high-minded statesman, he carries with him to the grave the veneration of his friends and the respect of those to whom he was politically opposed.

With respect to one defect in his character—his pride, and a coldness of personal demeanour—a recent writer well remarks:—"It is the instinctive interest of supple mediocrity to decry all independence of character as personal pride." That vulgar pride, of which alone vulgar characters understand the nature—the pride in externals of wealth or station—is ascribed by them to men whose minds are the furthest from any such feeling. Thus Pitt was supposed excessively proud; but, as Wilberforce says of him, 'He was a very little proud, and very shy.' Thus the aristocratic pride of Lord Grey has always been a sort of common-place against him, and against the party, which felt it so long an honour to have him at its head. We can only say—when the pride which dictated the most marked passages of his life—when that pride shall be extinct in England, all will have perished by which England is distinguished in the most honourable sense from the lands which have adopted her free institutions. The preference of individual character and conviction to power and place; and the consequent estimation of public men by a standard more elevated than that of temporary position, is pre-eminently English. There is no such notion in England as that expressed by *disgrace*, applied to loss of power—no such idea as that of condoling with a disgraced minister, on the occasion of dismissal.

"This was the life of Lord Grey. The sycophants of the Many—a class no whit more respectable than the sycophants of the One, or the Few—may, if they will, persevere in denying him all honour for his last great measure, which was his first great motion in Parliament. What they cannot deny him is the clear stamp of independence on every word and act at every crisis, personal and political, from his entrance on the public arena to his exit from it. This was the Whig pride so often stigmatised—this was the unbending attitude, equally offensive to the whole courtier tribe, who were ready to rally round their Prince, under any Perceval or Liverpool banner—leaving any imperial interest an 'open question'—and to the whole rabble tribe who hallooed after Burdett, and clamoured for Annual Parliaments."

His constitutional principles, by which he limited his obedience to the Crown, and upon which he often founded his opposition to it, are well expressed in the words of Cowper:—

"We too are friends to loyalty. We love
The King who loves the law, respects his bounds,

And lives content within them. Him we serve
Freely, and with delight, who leaves us free:
But recollecting still that he is man,
We trust him not too far. King tho' he be,
And King in England too, he may be weak
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant;
Beyond that mark is treason. He is our's,
T' administer, to guard, to adorn the state;
But not to warp or change it. We are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause;
True to the death, but not to be his slaves."

The death of this aged peer took place on Thursday evening week, at the family residence, Howick Hall, Northumberland, where he had been staying for the last few months with the Countess and some of the junior members of the family. The venerable nobleman was in his 82nd year. Some time since the state of the noble Earl's health was such as excited the worst fears of the members of his family; but after a short struggle he rallied, and was once more enabled, though only for a short time, to join the family. His illness was owing to an attack of paralysis. He continued in rather an improved state up to the 12th inst., when he again appeared to droop. On Wednesday he grew considerably worse, and his extreme age, coupled with the violence of the attack, dispelled all further hopes of recovery, and he gradually sank; his medical advisers being still in attendance upon him until a late hour on the Thursday night, when he expired in the presence of the Countess, Viscount Howick (now Earl Grey), the Hon. Captain Grey, and some of the noble Earl's domestics.

The late Earl Grey (being then Charles Grey, Esq.), was married by special license at the house of his father-in-law, in Hertford-street, May-fair, on the 18th of November, 1794, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards first Lord Ponsonby. Her Ladyship still survives, and the issue of their marriage amounted to no fewer than sixteen children, of whom six were daughters, and ten sons. Two of Lord Grey's sons are in the army, two in the navy, two in the church, and two (including the present Earl) not engaged in any profession. Four of his daughters are living and eight of his sons: of the latter, only four are married; of the former, four also were married—the eldest of these was the late Countess Dowager of Durham. The youngest of his children is now twenty-six years of age.

The following are their names:—
Henry George Viscount Howick, M.P., born December 23, 1802; married, August 9, 1832, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough.



THE GREY COLUMN, NEWCASTLE.

Charles, born March 15, 1804, M.P., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; married, July 26, 1836, Carolina Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart.

Frederick William, born August 23, 1805; Captain in the Royal Navy.

George, born May 16, 1809, Captain in the Royal Navy.

John, M.A., born March 6, 1812; in holy orders; married, July, 1836, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Charlotte Hervey, second daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

Francis Richard, born March 31, 1813; in holy orders; married Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

Henry Cavendish, born October 16, 1814; Captain in the Army.

William George, born February 15, 1819.

Louisa Elizabeth, married, December 9, 1816, to J. G. Lambton, Earl of Durham, deceased.

Elizabeth, married, May 13, 1826, to J. C. Bulteel, Esq., of Fleet House, county Devon, who lately died.

Caroline, married, January 15, 1827, to the Hon George Barrington, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died June 2, 1835.

Georgiana, unmarried.

Mary, married, July 30, 1829, to Charles Wood, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir F. L. Wood, Bart.

HOWICK HALL.

Howick was a manor of the Muschamp barony, in Henry the Third's reign, and afterwards engrafted upon that of William de Vescy, of whom it was held by Adam Ryband, by service of one knight's fee. Huntercombe, one of the representatives of the Muschamps, however, died seized of half of it, either in 1313 or 1317. Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, held a mediety of it in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and the whole of it was possessed by his descendant, John Grey, Esq., in 1701, whose son, Henry, was created a baronet in 1746; died in 1759; and was succeeded in his title and property by his eldest son Henry, at whose decease, in 1808, Howick descended to his nephew Charles Grey, Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick, who for many years distinguished himself by his uniform opposition to Mr. Pitt's Administration; and, as the first Lord of the Admiralty, became a colleague in Government with Mr. Fox. The "little pile," or tower of Howick, mentioned by Leland, "was entered," says Wallis, "by a flight of steps, and was a fair structure, to the end of which, the first Sir Henry Grey built a large handsome house, and elegant offices." This pile was taken down in 1787, when the present noble structure was commenced. Payne and other architects gave designs for it; but it was chiefly executed under the direction of Mr. Newton, of Newcastle. The wings are joined to the centre by two additions, the fronts of which form the arcs of a quadrant; new gateways made; the approaches altered; and the lawn broken into a better style. It stands within a mile of the sea. The church, which is on the margin of a brook, that skirts the lawn, was built by the first baronet, though he was not its patron, and is an edifice of great neatness without a tower, flat roofed, and in the Greek style.

THE GREY COLUMN

Was erected a few years since, at the north end of Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in commemoration of the late Earl's patriotic services.

DEATHS OF THREE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—We have to record the deaths of no less than three members of Parliament; Lord Bateman, the member for Northampton; Mr. E. B. Clive, the member for Hereford; and Mr. Alexander Murray, member for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Lord Bateman died between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the family residence in Portman-square. We learn that the noble lord had been rather unwell since the 13th inst., but not so seriously indisposed as to create the least apprehension as to his recovery. On Sunday afternoon his disorder assumed a more alarming character, and on Monday he gradually became worse, when the medical attendants gave no hopes of his eventual restoration to health.—Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, M.P., expired on Tuesday morning at an early hour, at his son's seat, near Croydon. He was a Whig in politics, and had for a long series of years represented the city of Hereford.—Mr. Alexander Murray died in the south of Ireland on Wednesday week, having been suddenly taken ill on the preceding Monday. Mr. Murray was on the liberal side of politics.



HOWICK HALL.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Military justice is prompt, both in its forms and its operation. The "law's delay" does not apply to the law as administered by a Court-Martial, a scene of which we here give a sketch. At Windsor, on a recent occasion, the arrest, the trial, the sentence, and its execution, all came within the space of two hours! It is one extreme of a scale which bears the Chancery suit at the other. In this case, however, it was a "Regimental" or "Drum-head" Court-Martial; the "District" court is more regular and formal, assembles gravely, receives evidence, hears the defence—all according to prescribed rules, which are strictly observed. The scene of a District Court-Martial is generally a large room attached to the garrison, or perhaps the official residence of the officer in command of the district, who mostly presides. The Judge-Advocate, or the officer of the court, sits at the bottom of the table facing the President; the prosecutor—if the charge is brought by one officer against another—must be in attendance; the prisoner, disarmed, stands by the side of the Judge-Advocate, near him a sentinel with fixed bayonet; in Naval Courts-Martial the Master-at-Arms fills this post with a drawn sword. The questions are put through the President, being first reduced to writing by the Advocate; the answers are also taken in writing. There is no clever pleader, no badgering counsel, no browbeating witnesses till they cannot tell no from yes: all is orderly, quiet, regular, with a sort of grim-settled formality which is rather appalling when the military offence is a serious one; in appearance, at least, the proceedings are fair and dispassionate; and the Military Court-Martial has this advantage, we believe, over the Naval, that officers of various ranks sit on them; in the navy no officer under the rank of a captain can be a member of a court, a restriction of which many complaints have been made. A "cook" who was sentenced to some punishment by such a court swore it was not fair; "The nob is tried by the nob, and I should have got off if it had been a court-martial of cooks!" In other respects the forms of procedure of the Naval and Military Courts are not dissimilar. An adjournment from day to day is made if necessary; time is given, if required, to prepare the defence, which is read by the prisoner or some one for him. The court then deliberates on the verdict and sentence; in the navy these are pronounced immediately; in the army the sentence is not made known till it has been confirmed by the Sovereign.

THE NEW HALL OF COMMERCE, IPSWICH.

This noble structure was opened with great ceremony on Monday last. It is, in itself, a very handsome pile; and it may be regarded as the completion of a series of important improvements. Not long since a spacious Dock was opened to the shipping of the port of Ipswich; commodious quays and wharves have since been formed; and the present edifice will afford increased accommodation for business; inasmuch as the transactions connected with the Customs, Dock, River, and Excise will all be concentrated in the same building, together with a fine hall for the use of merchants.

The question of building a new Custom-house, at Ipswich, was first mooted in 1843. In March of that year, the Corporation publicly invited architects to send in plans for the proposed structure, the cost of which was not to exceed £4000. No less than twenty-three designs were sent to the Town Clerk's Office, from which that by Mr. J. M. Clark was selected as being entitled to a premium of twenty guineas. The Council ultimately decided on adopting that gentleman's plans for the proposed building; and the sum of £4000, necessary to defray the outlay, was raised by mortgage on the present building. Builders were invited to tender for the execution of the works, and the choice of the Council fell on Mr. J. A. Pettit. On Thursday, October 19th, 1843, the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone took place, by the Mayor (E. Josselyn, Esq.), attended by the Corporation, and assisted by the ancient Order of Freemasons.

The festivities on opening the New Building on Monday last were on a very extensive scale. The edges of the quays fronting the edifice were roped off, to prevent accidents; and along them were erected a number of stages for company. In the centre of the Dock was a long and imposing line of shipping; and in front of the Commercial Hall were moored six barges, whence the line of ships was continued, the whole forming an immense semi-circle: each was dressed in gay colours, and crowded with company. Interspersed among the shipping, too, was a host of yachts, covered with flags of all shapes and colours. The small craft were very numerous: they were of every description—from the tiny yacht's boat to the 36 feet galley.

The Commercial Hall was a grand centre-piece to the scene on shore. From the pediment of the building was suspended a gigantic Royal Standard, while the flight of steps on either side leading to the colonnade, and the colonnade itself, were crowded by a most fashionable company. Opposite the Union Jack was a battery of four cannons, which thundered away right bravely; and the bells of St. Mary Tower and Key Churches also sent forth their merry peals.

We have not room for the details of the day's amusements, which were really superb. There were boat-races and duck-hunts; a magnificent display of fireworks, by Southby, upon the barges moored opposite the Hall; and altogether there could not have been fewer than 20,000 persons present.

There were feasts of various grades—from the tea-drinking and smoking at the Cement Works, to the Corporation Dinner in the Commercial Hall, presided over by the Mayor (William Rodwell, Esq.), supported by 120 gentlemen: after "the loving cup" had passed, and the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the toasts of the day were given with great éclat.

We quote the following architectural details of the New Hall, from the *Ipswich Express*—

"It will be seen, from our Engraving, that the main feature of the building consists of a central portico, approached by a double flight of steps on either side, and standing on a semi-circular coved arch, of a peculiarly bold and imposing appearance, the introduction of which forms a striking novelty in the design. The Arms of the Corporation of Ipswich appear in the pediment of the portico, the execution of which is very superior. The central compartment, under the portico, is the



COURT MARTIAL.

Hall of Commerce, intended as a subscription-room or merchants, captains, and others, connected with the commerce of the port. The room is of good proportions, decorated with columns and pilasters of original design, the ceiling being finished with a cove, springing from the entablature of the order, and groined with the arches of the windows and the detached columns opposite. The inner parts are appropriately finished, the effect of the whole being elegant and chaste. To the west, on the principal floor, are the offices appropriated to the Customs Department; including a long room (the three pedimented windows in the view), with private offices for Collector and Comptroller, and rooms for stores, samples, &c. At the eastern end is a similar arrangement for the offices of Excise; each department being approached by a separate staircase from the Arcades, which also form a feature in the design, and are intended as a substitute for the Mariners' Walk, in the old building. The basement throughout is appropriated to bonding stores, and over the whole of the building are extensive corn chambers. There is also a Mezzanine, or intermediate story, a portion of which is occupied by the

Dock and River offices, the remainder by individual tenants. The interior finishings throughout are judicious and simple, regard being had to expenditure. The style may be called an adaptation of the Italian, the overhanging roof being a peculiarity of the Tuscan order, which has been here chosen. The Tower is an addition in unison with the style: it gives effect to the general grouping of the mass, and serves also a purpose of utility—having a staircase within it to the lofts, and the summit being prepared for a clock. Effect has been obtained by using largely the resources immediately at hand, at small cost. A novel combination of white and red brick has been produced, and stone used only when the former materials would have been inappropriate or ineffective. The contract for the whole of the works was completed at £4250. The work throughout appears to have been soundly and substantially executed, no settlement of the slightest character being visible. The length of the building, from east to west, is 125 feet; and the depth, from north to south, 44 feet, exclusive of the portico and staircase. The height to the cornice, about 45 feet; and the tower, 70 feet."



THE NEW HALL OF COMMERCE, IPSWICH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE LUCY, ESQ.

George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, M.P. for the borough of Fowey from 1820 to 1830, and High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1831, died on the 30th June, in the 57th year of his age. This gentleman, the representative of the great Norman house of Lucy, and the possessor of its broad lands, was son of the late Rev. John Hammond, who, as grandson of the Rev. John Hammond and Alice Lucy, his wife, second daughter of Sir Fulke Lucy, of Charlecote, assumed, by Royal sign manual, in 1787, the surname and arms of Lucy.

The Lucys have been of distinction in the historical events of their country since the period of the Norman Conquest; and so far back as the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Henry De Lucy was Governor of Falais, and Lieutenant of the Kingdom. Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, who rebuilt, in the reign of Elizabeth, the Manor House, with brick, as it now stands, was the prototype of the famed *Justice Shallow*, of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." A favourite amusement of Shakespeare and "his wild companions" was the stealing of "deer and conies" in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, in the immediate vicinity of Stratford. For this, the Knight attacked the poet with the penalties of the law, and the poet revenged himself by sticking a satirical copy of verses on the gate of the Knight's demesne. The result is well known: the youthful bard had to fly from his native Avon, and to seek a shelter in the Metropolis, where he found friends and honour, wealth and fame: the redoubted Knight remained at home to enjoy his triumph, and yet survives as "Robert Shallow, Esquire, Justice of Peace and Coram," the laughing stock of posterity.

Mr. Lucy, whose death we now record, married, 2nd December, 1823, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodolwyddan, county Flint, and has left two sons and two daughters.

SIR WILLIAM SALTONSTALL WISEMAN, BART.

Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., of Canfield Hall, Essex, Captain in the Royal Navy, grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Wiseman, Bart., who succeeded to the honours of the ancient baronetical family of Wiseman, at the decease of his cousin, Sir William Wiseman, fifth Bart., Colonel in the Foot Guards, entered the navy at an early age, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1807, became Commander in 1811, and was promoted to Post rank in 1820.

Sir William, at the period of his decease, which occurred on the 1st instant, had completed his 61st year. His first wife, whom he married at Bagdad, in Persia, January 8, 1812, was Catharine, second daughter of the late distinguished Sir James Mackintosh, and by her, who died June 27, 1822, he has left several children, the eldest of whom is the present Sir Edmund Wiseman, Bart. His second wife, Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Davies, B.D., Rector of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, still, we believe, survives.

SIR HENRY TICHBORNE, BART., OF TICHBORNE, HANTS.

This much-respected gentleman died recently, at his seat, in Hampshire, having had by Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill (and sister of Eliza, Countess of Clanricarde, and Ellen, Viscountess Strangford), seven daughters: first, Eliza Anne, married to Joseph Thaddeus, Lord Dormer; second, Frances Catherine, the late wife of Lord Arundell, of Wardour; third, Julia, married—first, to Charles Thomas Talbot, Esq., and secondly, to Washington Hibbert, Esq.; fourth, Mary, who died, unmarried, in 1827; fifth, Catherine Caroline; sixth, Lucy Ellen, married to John Towneley, Esq., of Towneley; and seventh, Emily Blanche, widow of John Benett, Esq., jun., of Pyt House, Wiltshire.

As Sir Henry Tichborne has left no son, the baronetcy has devolved on his next surviving brother, Edward Doughty, Esq., of Snarford Hall, in Lincolnshire, who changed his patronymic for the name of Doughty in 1826, on succeeding to the extensive estates of the rich heiress, the late Mrs. Doughty, of Richmond Hill.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although the present week has not been distinguished for its sporting achievement, there was enough stirring to preserve in healthful activity "the lazar of bile." In the early morning of Monday, all the world of cricket assembled at Lord's, to witness the crack match of the season—as far as it has gone—whereof we shall come to speak by-and-by.

In the afternoon the racing circles of the metropolis mustered in considerable force at Tattersall's, intent on golden anticipations of the great Goodwood meeting, upon whose threshold we now stand. The first compliment addressed to them was in form of a disastrous bulletin which announced that disease had been busy with Forth's stable, and consequently that it was not likely any of his "lot" would show for the Cup. When we spoke of Foigha Ballagh's appearance at Ascot we described it as that of a horse very short of work. No doubt his legs were then queer—very probably they are worse now. His career, there is good cause to suspect, is run, and that as a racer he is worthless. That his price for his Sussex engagement was a fictitious one we always believed—stating our conviction that he was no Goodwood Cup winner. The same we asserted of his stable companion, Stomacher. How one of the worst mares in England last year came to be anced for the greatest race in the kingdom, in the present season, is beyond the reveries of our philosophy. First favourite for this great event is Valerian—a horse that has, as yet, done nothing—the cause of his non-appearance as a three-year-old being, as it was stated at the time, his incapacity to stand training. It is something new to find a maiden four-year-old first favourite for the Goodwood Cup, notwithstanding the allowance of 14lb. to which an animal so situated is entitled.

The week gave existence to but one meeting of any account at all, and that was at Newton; where, however, the interest was only local. But on Tuesday next will commence, and on Friday will terminate, in the magnificent park of the Duke of Richmond, one of the grandest racing trysts probably ever held since the abolition of the Olympian Games. The amount of money to be run for in stakes and plates, and which will absolutely reach the pockets of the winners, will be, no question, over twenty thousand pounds; the fields of horses brought to the post unparalleled in the annals of the British turf. As every medal has its reverse—Goodwood has its drawback, from the comfort of those who visit it, in the general want of suitable accommodation to which they are exposed. Chichester is anything but a place to which pleasure seekers are desirous of repairing; and Bognor is always like a carpet-bag, ten times as full as it can hold. Arundel and Midhurst are in the same category with Chichester—and Portsmouth is not popular as a sleeping quarter—during the warm season. In this dilemma, if our counsel be asked, we advise all who are pretty well off in the matter of equipage or horse transport, to try Worthing. It is not very far from the scene of action, and as for hotels, there is not its equal, size and site had in consideration, in Great Britain. If the reader doubt our assertion, let him try the Steyne Hotel, and he must be hard to serve, or that will content him. So much on the subject of Olympics.

The catalogue of regattas returns as little of moment done "by flood" as "by field." This day week there was a match of interest between Oxford and Eton, from Datchet to Old Windsor Lock, the Eton eight being the crew that will row the Westminsterers in their coming contest. It was a beautiful race, won by Oxford only half a boat's length. The long-shore watermen have had some spirited rowing; but beyond that we have had nothing doing. Though not actually a sporting feat, a performance which took place on Monday last deserves our notice. Two pigeon fanciers, for a bet of £20, flew their birds from Dover to London. The winner was a young pigeon of the dragon breed, and did the distance in one hour and twenty-three minutes—eighty miles in eighty-three minutes.

On Thursday evening the two amateur champions of the Thames, Messrs. Chapman and Wallace, after many a field contested, with various fortune, met to settle—for a space at least—the question of their quality. The river was populous with clubs and galleys of distinction, and one of the finest matches ever witnessed was the result. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, the first portion of which Mr. Wallace led over. Abreast Rose Bank, however, Mr. Chapman having drawn on his opponent, passed him, and eventually won a noble struggle by several boats' length.

On the same day also was decided the great bout of cricket already alluded to, between the Gentlemen and Players of England. It commenced on Monday, and, from unpropitious weather and wary play, was thus prolonged. On Wednesday, in very severe rain, the game was severely fought, the gentlemen having then 74 runs to get, with six wickets to go. The final play was very fine on the part of the profession—especially the bowling of Dean and Lillywhite—by which the fate of the match was soon put out of jeopardy. The concluding score was—F. 150; G. 276; G. 209; the former thus winning by a liberal score.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Mr. Forth having denuded the Goodwood Cup of its interest, by scratching Foigha-Ballagh (said to be lame) and by declaring that he is not

likely to start anything, the betting this afternoon was almost exclusively confined to the Stakes. For that event the "lions" were Venus, Lightning, Boarding School Miss, Ægis, Miss Ellis, Wee Pet, and the Laird o' Cockpen—the first four having decidedly the strongest parties. Pythia, The Libel, Rowena, Queen Mab, Warp, Europa, John o' Gaunt, and Una, were backed, but had few supporters. No change of any moment, either in the St. Leger or Derby.

10 to 1 agst Pythia	16 to 1 agst Venus	22 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
13 to 1 — The Libel	18 to 1 — Ægis	25 to 1 — Warp
14 to 1 — Lightning	20 to 1 — John o' Gaunt	20 to 1 — Lothario
15 to 1 — Boarding School	21 to 1 — Miss Ellis	30 to 1 — Roderick
Miss	22 to 1 — Wee Pet	30 to 1 — Una
17 to 1 — Rowena	22 to 1 — Europa	40 to 1 — Queen of Tyne(t)
16 to 1 — Queen Mab		

5 to 1 agst Valerian	13 to 1 agst The Ironmaster
13 to 1 — St. Lawrence	15 to 1 — Refraction
Foigha-Ballagh is declared not to start; nor is it probable that anything out of Forth's stable will run.	

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	9 to 1 agst Mentor	50 to 1 agst Red Robin (t)
5 to 1 — Merry Monarch (t)	20 to 1 — Pam	50 to 1 — The Pacha (t)

30 to 1 agst Brocard (t) | 33 to 1 agst Tugnet | 50 to 1 agst Corumba c (t)

THURSDAY.—Business was again confined almost exclusively to the Goodwood Stakes, and with an effect on the prices that could scarcely have been anticipated. Boarding School Miss came with a rush, and, giving Pythia, who, nevertheless, had a strong party, the go-by, settled firmly at the top of the tree. Ægis and Lothario were also in force, but we did not observe any decided feeling in favour of any others—on the contrary, most of those mentioned as having been fancied on Monday, were either in very slight estimation, or were altogether laid on the shelf. The Cup and St. Leger betting was little more than nominal.

9 to 1 agst Boarding School	17 to 1 agst Venus Mab	25 to 1 agst Warp
Miss	17 to 1 — Venus	25 to 1 — Una
10 to 1 — Pythia	20 to 1 — Lothario	30 to 1 — John o' Gaunt
12 to 1 — The Libel	23 to 1 — Miss Ellis	30 to 1 — Britannia
13 to 1 — Lightning	23 to 1 — Wee Pet	33 to 1 — Rochester
16 to 1 — Ægis	25 to 1 — Glossy	

3 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	12 to 1 agst Ironmaster	20 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn
10 to 1 — St. Lawrence	14 to 1 — Gamecock	25 to 1 — Stomacher
11 to 2 — Valerian	15 to 1 — Miss Ellis	

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	12 to 1 agst Annandale	33 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen
9 to 2 — The Merry Monarch	17 to 1 — Pantasia	35 to 1 — Red Robin
10 to 1 — Old England (t)	20 to 1 — Pam	40 to 1 — The Pacha

50 to 1 agst Corumba colt (taken freely).

CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND V. THE PLAYERS OF ENGLAND.—At length this match has been brought to a conclusion, and in favour of the "players." The players won by sixty-seven runs. It was stated that many thousands of pounds were not only dependent on the issue of this match, but changed hands.

AQUATICS.

BERMONDSEY REGATTA.

The annual boat race amongst the watermen at Bermondsey for a new skill and some good money prizes, came off on Tuesday, and was well contested and most numerous attended. The match was with six scullers, in five heats.

First Heat.—J. Warwick, East-lane stairs (dark blue), 1; B. Jones, Fountain stairs (light blue), 2; James Moore, East-lane (pink), 3. A good start was succeeded by Warwick taking the lead and keeping it.

Second Heat.—W. Williams, Mill stairs (red), 1; W. Messenger, Cherry-garden (green), 2; C. Legon, Fountain stairs (yellow), 3.

Third Heat.—Legon, 1; Messenger, 2. It was a very smart race throughout for the first place.

Fourth Heat.—Williams, 1; Legon, 2. They went away together, and a beautiful race followed, which was continued throughout, the two winners and Warwick coming in at almost the same minute.

Grand Heat.—Williams, 1; Legon, 2. The winner took the lead, and although pressed closely, kept it throughout. The heats extended from Mill stairs down to the floating engine, King's stairs; the distance being twice round in each heat.

MATCH BETWEEN THE ETONIAN EIGHT AND OXFORD ROOMS CREWS.—This match, which has always been looked forward to with considerable interest, in consequence of the Etonian crew being the eight selected to compete with Westminster School, in the course of the ensuing month, came off on the evening of Saturday last, the portion of the Thames selected being from Datchet Bridge to Old Windsor Lock, a distance of about two miles. A great number of persons were present to witness the match. The Etonian eight were—Winter, stroke; Richards, 2; Adlington, 6; H. Luttrell, 5; Talford, 4; G. Luttrell, 3; Tremayne, 2; and Ethelstone, bow; Shaw Stewart officiating as the steerer. The Etonians took the lead at starting, but were shortly afterwards gained upon by the Oxonians, and both were boat and boat for upwards of a mile and a half. The Oxonians, by their superior strength and weight, then drew a little ahead, and won the race by only half a boat's length. The match was beautifully contested by the Eton crew.

REGATTAS.—The Banks Regatta took place on Monday; the grand heat was won by James Bush—St. John's, Westminster, Regatta, also took place on Monday; the grand heat was won by Meekiff and Goatly, of Horseferry, beating Bray and Coombes, of Vauxhall.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have received a letter from a Correspondent at Smyrna, which gives an account of another terrible fire, which took place there on the 3rd inst. It broke out in a barber's shop, and, aided by a high wind, was not extinguished until it had reduced to ashes as many as seven thousand houses, embracing the whole of the Greek and Armenian quarters, and the Dutch Consulate. It is reckoned that the loss of property will amount to £300,000 sterling. 5000 souls are thrown out of their habitations, and the misery that prevails is beyond all conception. Entire families, from a state of affluence, have been reduced to abject misery and destitution.

On Saturday last some of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board put down an iron tube of two feet six inches in diameter into that part of the Goodwin Sands which is most dangerous, as a preliminary to the erection of a lighthouse thereon. It is on the Calipers, and at a short distance from a bank, which forms a steep declivity to the depth of ten fathoms. The tube descended 22 feet into the sand in an astonishingly short time, by the application of Dr. Pott's process, in which atmospheric pressure is the principal agent.

The *Journal des Flandres* says—"Lamentable accounts have been received from the Republic of Guatemala. A new revolution has broken out, followed by all the acts which an uncivilised people can suffer from such an event."

At the recent Somersetshire Sessions, held at Bridgwater, an old woman, 105 years of age, from Long Ashton, near Bristol, gave evidence in an appeal case. The venerable dame was cheerful, and appeared in good health.

Last week, the immense manufactory of Messrs. Motte, Rosser, and Co., at Roubaux, Belgium, was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out at two in the afternoon. The loss is estimated at two millions and a half of francs (£100,000 sterling). The manufactory was not insured at its full value. It gave employment to 500 workmen.

A Frankfort journal states, from Athens, June 26, that a proposition made by M. Coletti, to send a deputation to Constantinople, to compliment the Grand Duke Constantine, and invite him to visit Athens, had not been accepted by the Ministry, as it was considered inappropriate to make any public demonstration in his favour, under the existing state of affairs. The King, it is said, will send one of his *aides-de-camp* with an autograph congratulatory letter.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the Prince and Princess of Metternich would start on the 26th for the chateau of Johannesburg. It adds that the Prince has received a formal invitation from the King of Prussia, and from Queen Victoria, to be present at their approaching interview.

A letter from Arles, of the 13th, states that a serious collision had taken place between the workmen on the railroad, and that several of them had been wounded. The authorities, however, had interfered and restored order.

The *Heraldo* of Madrid announces that the British Government has given orders for the removal of the hulk at the Havannah, and that in return the Spanish Government is to grant a portion of land for the reception of slaves rescued by British cruisers.

Letters from Beyrout, of the 29th of June, mention that intelligence had just arrived there of a general rising of the Greeks in Crete, but no particulars are given.

The *Gazette of the Senate* of St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial Ukase relative to the rights of hereditary or personal nobility acquired by the service of military and civil officers. The ukase places certain restrictions on the existing privileges with a view of checking the enormous increase of the class of nobility, but maintains the principle of elevation.

A letter from Cassel of the 15th of July, mentions that that city has been visited by a destructive fever, which has almost desolated the place. Among the victims is Baron de Stauber, the minister of foreign affairs. He is succeeded by Baron de Koch, as minister *ad interim*. The whole of the corps diplomatique had quitted the place.

The Royal Academy of Paris have elected Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Lawrence foreign associates of their body.

The following horrible suicide is related by the *Courier de Lyon* of the 15th.—"A journeyman shoemaker, living in the Grand Rue Sainte Catherine in a state of great poverty, and who had just lost his wife, yesterday in a fit of despair threw himself out of a window on the sixth floor, with his child, four years old, in his arms. They were quite dead when they were picked up."

During the sitting of the 17th the Helvetic Diet discussed the question relative to the revision of the federal compact. A majority of eight against the expediency of discussion caused it to be put off till next year. The principal of a total revision of the compact had, therefore, only gained the concurrence of the five most radical cantons—Berne, Argovia, Basle, (country), Glaris, and Vaud.

A convict at the Bagne, at Brest, named Lepique, was executed last week, in the interior of that establishment, for attempting to murder a fellow-prisoner. More than 3000 of the convicts were present at the execution. Being a Protestant, he was attended by a minister of that persuasion, and bore his fate with great resignation.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the receipts of English wheat for our market have been very limited, viz. 2450 quarters, principally from Lincolnshire and Essex. The stands, to day, being poorly filled with samples, and the weather by no means favourable to the growing crops, the demand for wheat of home produce was active, at an improvement on Monday's quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which nearly the whole of the parcels found buyers. The show of fine foreign wheat was small; while the inquiry was brisk, at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per quarter more than in the previous week. In parcels under 100 quarters, the amount of improvement. For barley we had a slow inquiry, yet prices—especially those of grinding qualities—were well supported. The late arrivals of malt were taken at full prices. The oat trade was dull, yet the currencies were not lower. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 2450; barley, 70; oats, 2130 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2500 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4010; barley, —; oats, 11,200 quarters. Flour 4470 sacks; malt, 2730 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 55s; ditto, white, 52s t 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto, white, 50s to 53s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s; distilling, 25s to 28s; malding ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s to 6s; brown ditto, 4s to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 5s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 40s; ditto, old, 35s to 39s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; mangle, 38s to 40s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 42s; Suffolk, 40s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Fine wheat, 52s to 54s; Danish, red, 52s to 53s; white, 50s to 51s. 1st Bond.—Barley, 22s; oats, 18s to 20s; ditto, feed, 17s to 19s; beans, 36s to 37s; peas, 36s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic 21s to 22s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A very limited amount of business has been doing in this market since our last, and prices are nominally unaltered:—

Linsed, English, sowing, 52s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and India, 40s to 45s; Hempseed, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white, 10s to 12s; Rape seed, 6d to 7d, per bushel. English Rape seed, £26 to £27, per last of 10 quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s; ditto foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes £5 5s to £6, per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d, per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 0d; barley, 29s 6d; oats, 22s 4d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 39s 9d; peas, 40s 2d.

8½ Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 5d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 38s 0d; peas, 38s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 4s 6d.

Tea.—Although no imports worthy of notice have taken place this week, this market is in a very inactive state; nevertheless, holders are firm, and will not submit to lower prices. The tea offered privately is by no means large.

Sugar.—The best kinds of West India sugar are in good request at full prices; but the inferior qualities, as well as Mauritius and Bengala, are a shade lower. Refined market is drooping; but all descriptions of foreign parcels are held at extreme rates.

Coffee.—West India coffee has mostly sold at full prices; but Ceylon is a trifle easier. In other kinds of coffee not much is doing, yet we can notice no deterioration in value.

Cocoa.—Trinidad is in better demand—good dark red having sold at 49s 6d to 52s; and ordinary dark grey and warty 42s per cwt. In foreign very little is doing.

Rice.—Bengal supports the late advance in the quotation. Good bold white is held at 12s 6d to 13s per cwt. In other kinds very few sales have taken place.

Foreign parcels are in demand, and the turn dealer. Large sales, late rates; while the bacon market is active at 1s per cwt more money. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no alteration.

Oils.—Linsed oil is 6½ per cwt dearer, with a fair demand. Other kinds support late rates.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. is very flat, yet purchases cannot be made on lower terms. The price, on the spot, is 39s 6d to 40s, and for the last three months, 40s, per cwt. Town tallow, 40s, net cash.

Indigo.—The large public sales have, at length, been brought to a conclusion. Out of the 17,196 chests offered, 5500 were withdrawn, and 1290 bought in, leaving 10,406 packages as sold. The prices ranged from 3d to 4d per lb. lower than at the preceding auctions.

Cattle.—(Friday).—Chester Main, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 12s; West Wylam, 14s 9d; Wylam, 14s 3d; Bradley's Hutton, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d to 17s 9d; Killoch, 17s; and Adelaide, 16s 9d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 15s to £5 3s; fine upland ditto, £5 10s to £5 15s; clover hay, £4 10s to £5 3s; oat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; wheat straw, £2 1s to £2 3s, per load. New meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 8s; and new clover, £3 15s to £4 15s, per load.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of our hop districts, the accounts which have reached us this week are favourable as respects the progress of the bine; hence, very little inclination is now manifested to speculate. The trade, therefore, is inactive; and it is difficult to quote accurate prices. In the duty, very little is doing at £180,000.

Swifield (Friday).—Our Market to-day being rather scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at, in some instances, an advance of 2d per lb, at which a good clearance was effected. We had on sale 200 beasts from Scotland, and 140 oxen and cows from Rotterdam and Hamburg. The numbers of sheep were good, yet the sale for them was rather brisk, at fully Monday's quotations. In lambs, the supply of which was moderate, a good business was done, at late rates. The real trade was steady, and prices were well supported. Pigs moved off slowly, at our quotations. Milch cows were held at from £16 to £19 5s each, including the small calf.

Per Sibs, to sink the oil:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s 0d to 30s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 614; cows, 137; sheep and lambs, 10,760; calves, 429; pigs, 323.

Beef and Mutton (Friday).—We had a steady demand here to-day on the following terms:—

Per Sibs, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

ROBERT HAZELTON.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been steadily supported during the week, and a slight improvement in the price of Consols is the result. Notwithstanding the purchases of the Government broker, the British Securities do not generally exhibit any marked improvement, which is attributed to the present uncertain weather and its result upon the harvest. Exchequer Bills are a trifle flatter, from the demand for money continuing good, although the amount of capital at present unemployed retards any improvement in the price. The closing quotation is 54. Bank Stock is 21½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Consols for Money, 99½; for the Account, 99½; Three and a Quarter per Cent, 102½; India Stock, 27½; India Bonds, 72.

The business of the Foreign Market was very limited during the early part of the week, but somewhat improved towards the close. Mexican was flat on Monday and Tuesday, but has since improved, closing at 37. Spanish is also firmer, and closes at 26½ for the Actives; Three per Cent, 37½. Dutch has been flat, but is rather better, closing at 62½ for the Two and a Half per Cent. Consols is creeping up, quoting 18; and Peruvian is 33½ for the Account.

The Railway Market has been the scene of great agitation during the week. A strong impression was abroad on Saturday that the Committee of the London and York line would succeed in proving the preamble of their Bill, and on Monday the quotation advanced from 1½ 2 to 2½ ½; the Direct Northern receding to ½ ½ premium. On Tuesday 2½ 3 was freely quoted, and on Wednesday this price was firmly maintained until the decision of the Committee was known. This, however, being after the Stock Exchange was closed for the day, no authenticated quotation could be obtained. The scene for the first hour on Thursday morning, both in and out of the "House," exceeded all description, and quotations varied from 6½ to 6½, 7½, 6½, 6½, ultimately closing at 6½, or 4 premium. Eastern Counties receded to 1½, but have since rallied, and closed firmly at 20½. Cambridge and Lincoln have receded to 2½ premium. Midland Stock fluctuated from 133 to 180, closing at 186; and York and North Midland, 109. No transactions occurred in London and Birmingham Stock. The decision of the House of Lords, finding the preambles of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and the Rugby lines, both proved, has excited some surprise. The Foreign lines are in better request, and prices are generally advancing.



CARTOON, (49) "THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND AGAINST ALL COMERS."—BY EDWARD H. CORBOULD.

"THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND AGAINST ALL COMERS."

BY E. H. CORBOULD.

FROM THE PRESENT WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.

Some one called Mr. Corbould's Cartoon of "The Champion of England against all Comers," the Dymock of the Hall. The saying was a happy one. Some such notion must have filled the minds of the Committee when they gave Mr. Corbould's Cartoon its present proud position in Westminster Hall. "A gentle knight was pricking on the plain." But Spenser's well-known lines will hardly suit Mr. Corbould's Champion. Perhaps, the figure before us was meant to represent King Edward III., and the well-known distich:—

Hay, hay, the white swan,
By God's soul I am thy man

Perhaps, for a Crusader "bound for holy Palestine," or Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey:—

Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance;

Or, better still, for Harry of Hereford, in the lists at Gosford Green, near Coventry:—

Harry of Hereford, Lancaster and Derby
Am I, who ready here do stand in arms,
To prove by Heaven's grace, and my body's valour,
In lists on Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
That he's a traitor foul and dangerous,
To God of Heaven, King Richard and to me
And as I truly fight defend me heaven.

The "gage" upon the ground would signify as much—"Here I throw my gage, my honour's pawn;" or Mr. Corbould may have Sir Philip Sydney in his mind and his noble Sonnet, which Charles Lamb admired so much:—

Having this day my horse, my hand, my lance,
Guided so well, that I obtain'd the prize,
Both by the judgment of the English eyes,
And of some sent from that sweet enemy France;
Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance,

Townfolks my strength; a daintier judge applies
His praise to sleight, which from good use doth rise
Some lucky wits impute it but to chance;
Others, because of both sides I do take
My blood from them who did excel in this,
Think Nature me a man of arms did make:
How far they shot awry! The true cause is,
Stella look'd on, and from her heavenly face
Sent forth the beams which made so fair my race.

Mr. Corbould's "Champion" is full of fire and animation; Scott would have admitted his knight into the lists at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Sir Samuel Meyrick will sanction the faithful character of his armour and accoutrements; nay more, the Directors of the Horse Armoury at the Tower of London may learn something from the action of Mr. Corbould's "Champion."

MR. J. ADOLPHUS.

The newspaper reader whose memory can carry him back some years, will well remember the name of Mr. Adolphus, the Old Bailey barrister; it was then one of frequent occurrence in our criminal and police transactions, scarcely a case of any importance occurring in which he was not engaged. The learned gentleman expired on Wednesday the 16th, at the house of his son, Mr. J. Leicester Adolphus, Montague-street, Russell-square.

Mr. Adolphus was one of the oldest members in the criminal courts of this country, and father of the Old Bailey bar, to which he was called in 1807. The deceased gentleman, in early life, raised himself to distinction in the metropolitan courts of criminal jurisprudence, and in a few years worked his way into a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Adolphus on various occasions throughout his professional career had distinguished himself in a very remarkable manner by his extraordinary talents, judgment, and energy, especially during the memorable trial of Thistlewood in 1820, when he was only retained as leading counsel on behalf of the conspirators a few hours before the trial commenced, notwithstanding which, though the trial was one of the most interesting and momentous which perhaps ever took place in a criminal court involving as it did the

liberties and lives of many individuals, he displayed as much legal knowledge, mental acuteness, acquaintance with the facts of the case, and professional talent generally, during the protracted proceedings, as if he had devoted an entire month to the preparation of the defence. The manner in which he acquitted himself was equally the admiration of the bench, the bar, and the public. That he was physically equal to the subject was the surprise of all who were aware of the fact that he had set up the whole of the previous night for the purpose of mastering the principal facts of the case, scattered as they were over an immense mass of evidence. His statements and arguments were as clear and ingenious as his cross-examination of witnesses was skilful and felicitous. Mr. Adolphus spoke with much ease and fluency, and on all important occasions displayed talent and eloquence of the highest order. He has died sincerely lamented by a very numerous circle of friends. Among the literary efforts of the deceased gentleman may be mentioned the "History of the Reign of George III.," the seventh volume of which has just appeared; the "Political State of the British Empire," 4 vols.; "Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution;" "Life of Bannister," 2 vols., &c.

His reading was very varied and discursive—running into the drama, history, French memoirs, Facetiae, the last French novel, German theology, Scotch metaphysics, and the philosophy of Kant and Schelling; but withal, his understanding was purely and entirely legal, though he had never made himself a profound lawyer. But in sessions and parish law, and in the law of evidence, he was as apt and ready as any man of his time. He made no blunders, and he left no advantages unimproved. An erroneous idea has spread abroad that he was a man of a coarse and rugged nature. Nothing can be farther from the truth. He had to deal with men of coarse and brutal manners; and an eager, excitable nature, and a warm temper, often led him to retort in the strain in which he had been attacked; but treat him as a gentleman and no man was more courteous or kindly in his practice.

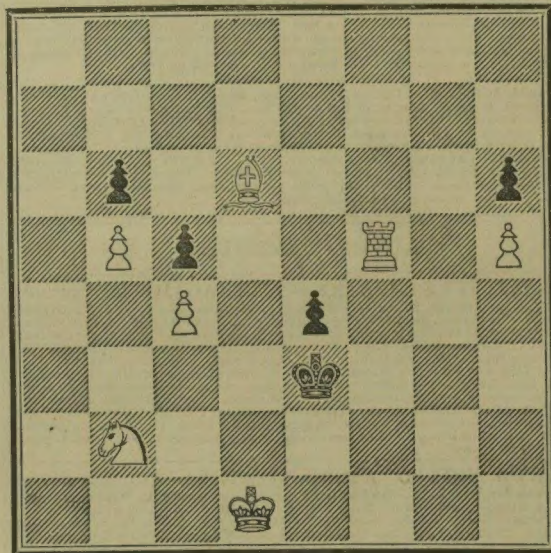
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"P."—Rules for playing "the Double Game of Chess" may perhaps be got at the office of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."
"Chelt."—In mating with a bishop and knight the adverse king is driven into one of the corners of the board commanded by the bishop. The method of forcing him there may be learnt from any good elementary treatise on the game.
"J. L." must be ignorant of the primary laws of Chess. The first move of his pretended solution would leave the white king in check.
"N. D."—In the last No. of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" it is announced that a complete translation of Bilguer and Heydebrand's celebrated "Handbook of Chess," accompanied by copious notes and an appendix on games at odds, by Mr. Staunton, is in progress. The other work mentioned has not been translated.
"R. M. S."—The great match at Chess, by correspondence, between Pesth and Paris is not yet terminated.
"S. H. G." Bridport.—The problem received shall be examined.
"Peter Simple" is thanked. His solution is the true one.
"M."—When the pawn and three moves are given it is always stipulated that the first player shall not move any piece beyond his own half the board, until his opponent has moved. Your solution is wrong.
"Marcus."—We have not got the paper containing No. 78 at hand. Look again.
"Miranda."—The suggestion deserves consideration.
"Alpha."—Your solution is incorrect.
"C. H. C."—You are quite mistaken. The mate cannot be effected as you propose.
Solutions by "M. R. G.," "A. H. G.," "J. R. M.," "W.," "S. T. V.," "T. R.," "H. B.," "M. M.," "G. R.," "W. S. H.," are correct.

PROBLEM No. 80.

BY HERR K—G.

White playing first, mates in four moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 79.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. B to K Kt 8th (ch) | K to R's sq |
| 2. B to K B's 7th (disc ch) | K to R's 2nd |
| 3. B to K Kt 6th (ch) | R takes B |
| 4. P takes R (ch) | K takes P |
| 5. Q takes K R's P (ch) | P takes Q |
| 6. R to K Kt 8th (ch) | K to R's 2nd or B's 2nd |
| 7. Kt takes P (mate) | |

GAME No. 19.

Played at the St. George's Chess Club between Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy, of the Brighton Chess Club, Mr. Staunton giving the Pawn and two moves. (Remove Black's K B P from the board before playing over the game.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 K P two	K P one	14 Q B to K R 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 5th
2 Q P two	Q B P two	15 Kt to Q R 4th	Q Kt takes K P*
3 K B to Q 3rd	Q to her R 4th (ch)	16 B takes Q	K Kt takes K B P (ch)
4 P takes P	B takes P	17 K to Kt sq†	K Kt to K R 6th (giving double ch)
5 Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18 K to R sq	Q Kt to K B 7th (ch)
6 K Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	19 R takes Kt	K takes R (ch)
7 Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	20 K to Kt sq	B to K 6th‡
8 K Kt to his 3rd	Castles	21 Q to her Kt sq§	And Black gives checkmate in three moves.
9 Q R P one	Q to her sq		
10 Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd		
11 Q B to K Kt 5th	B to Q 5th		
12 K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd		
13 K to R sq	Q Kt to K 4th		

* This unexpected coup changes at once the aspect of the game. Play as White may, now, we believe he must lose.

† By taking the Knight, White would only have enabled his opponent to win in fewer moves.

‡ This move secures to Black the advantage already gained by the sacrifice of his Queen. If, instead of so playing, he had taken the Queen, White would have escaped from the *mêlée* the winner of a piece; e. g.

20 Kt takes Q (discovering ch)
Q R P takes B

21 B takes B
22 Q Kt takes P, &c.

§ Perhaps his best play was Q's B to K Kt's 5th; but, even then, Black remains with a pawn and "the exchange" superiority.

FOX CLUB.—On Saturday last the noblemen and gentlemen of the Fox Club had their annual whitebait dinner at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, Lord Charlemont in the chair. There were present Lord Zetland, Lord Scarborough, Lord Sudeley, Lord Beshborough, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Oranmore, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Langston, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. George Stevens Byng, Mr. Alston, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Denison, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Roberts, &c. &c.

An enormous cucumber was cut, a few days since, in the garden of Sir Thomas D. Acland, Baronet, M.P., Killerton House, Broadclist, measuring two feet four inches in length, and nine inches in girth.